JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,864—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBA BRANC OF TH ROYAL ASIAT

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	10th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th ,,
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Purdie	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	19th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080.	,, 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona.	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th Feb. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmity	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain X..., to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th Feb., 1900.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI,
Bunder Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows ;—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 28th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA GENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
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EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

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TRUNKS, BAGS,
PORTMANTEAUX,
HAT BOXES,
BONNET CASES,
VALISES, HOLD ALLS,
KIT BAGS,
DECK CHAIRS,
DRESSING CASES,
DECK SHOES,
TRAVELLER'S REQUIREMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

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THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
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At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

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Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

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Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
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SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards,
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1st

SPECIAL COMMAND NIGHT

Under the distinguished Patronage of

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SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR THIS OCCASION.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 2nd.

2nd GRAND HIGH JUMPING CONTEST FOR ALL LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.

A HANDSOME TROPHY WILL BE GIVEN.

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK.

A Handsome HEPWORTH CYCLE given away on Saturday, March 3rd. Coupons given Nightly to holders of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Rupee Tickets. Cycles Specially Guaranteed for 12 months.

The Drawing will take place at the Circus

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3rd.

GRAND SOUVENIR MATINEE,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 3rd.

A Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus. Every Child entering the Circus will receive a number entitling them to

A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS, WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.

Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.

ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.

FANCY FETE IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.

Owing to the generosity of the Proprietors, the Committee are able to announce a GRAND PERFORMANCE by

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BOXING BOOTH,

where the Champions of the Naval Defence Squadron will meet all corners.

AUNT SALLY IN A BARREL.

PET STALL

FOR SALE OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

CONTRIBUTIONS REQUESTED.

CINEMATOGRAPH AND CONCERT PHONOGRAPH

by the kindness of S. B. NANAWALLA, Esq.,

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR

under the management of LADY JENKINS in conjunction with LADY JEHANGHIR and Mrs. JEEJEEBHOY PETIT.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR

under the management of Mrs. RANADE, Mrs. KALABHAI, Mrs. MOOLJI BARBHAYA and other Hindu Ladies with whom Mrs. EDWARDES, Mrs. MILLARD and Miss MACKINLAY have kindly agreed to co-operate.

NATIVE REFRESHMENT STALL.

A DINNER at Rs. 5 per head will be served EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock in the grounds.

NOTICE must be sent at once by those who wish DINNER to Mr. J. H. SYMINGTON, Atlas Insurance Company.

SEASON TICKETS, Rs. 5.
DAY TICKETS, Rs. 2 for whole day.
DAY TICKETS, Re. 1 admitting after 3-15.

May be had from HONORARY SECRETARIES or HONORARY TREASURER, or from Messrs. ROSE and Co., MORENAS and Co., and the B. B. and C. I. Ry., WORKSHOPS, Parel.

D. B. BINNING, High Court,
MARSHALL REID, Wallace & Co.
Honorary Secretaries.
G. H. McCAUSLAND, Grindlay Groom & Co.,
Honorary Treasurer.

FANCY FETE IN AID OF FAMINE FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN interested and desirous of ASSISTING the FETE to be held in Bombay by presentation of BIRDS and ANIMALS of all kinds are kindly requested to send their contributions to the PET STALL to be held in connection with the Fete.

All contributions locally or from Up-country should be sent to Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT, Crawford Markets Building, Bombay, who will take charge and acknowledge the receipt of the same.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

Nearly ....£ 9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BEST ITALIAN

VERMOUTH BRANCA AND BITTERS BRANCA,

FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process. THE GREATEST HONOURS AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co.

Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, Specialist,
No. 85, Beckoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

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PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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PERSIAN BANDANNAS.—All the Newest designs in Wide End Hakf Scarfs, for Ladies and Gents, from Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, 1 Apollo Street.

WANTED—Known that a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to the ZENANA BOXES and SEATS, at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS has been arranged. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

WANTED, for the Gokuldas Tejpal High School a full time Gujarati TEACHER, must be P. F. at least, with Sanskrit second language. Apply PRINCIPAL.

FOR SALE.—A Gray Arab HORSE, Height 14-3, age about six, believed sound, goes in single Harness and quiet. Also a single-seated BROUGHAM by SIMPSON of Madras. Very little used.—Apply by letter to "S. M. B." care of this Office.

RACES.—Bombay Race Stand finishes of the Races, Winners of the Races, Bombay Horse Show, arrival of Lord Northcote, Departure of Lord Sandhurst. Now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

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EXTRACTS out of numerous Testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand, Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops; BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its Testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Choleral are sold everywhere at Re. 1 Per Bottle or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
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Capital Paid Up—Rs. 40,00,000.
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RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

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(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

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Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL........... ,, 12,000,000
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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	27	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	14	Quarterly	[illegible]
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

Single Copy............As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. 3
Third do. 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement charged at less than 3 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do 4
Third do 4
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to pay in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY or send them to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, No 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room, per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11 ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

GLIMPSES
OF THE
EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT ! ! !

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in, Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 11-14m., 11-42a. Low water 5-0m., 5-1a.
B. B. R. A. Society, Annual Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
Harmston's Circus.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porebandar, Seychelles, Lamu, and Mombassa, per s.s. "Assyria," will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 3rd instant.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—A service on behalf of our troops in South Africa, with an address by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, will be offered in the Cathedral, on Monday, March 5, at 6 p.m.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.—Fatma, a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty-six years, Luximon Raghoo, a Hindoo, aged eighteen, and Mahadeo Hurry, aged twenty-five, all convicts in the Common Prison, undergoing terms of imprisonment awarded to them by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, died of plague, at the Arthur Road Hospital, on Tuesday. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of death from plague.

BURGLARY AT A MILL GODOWN.—Mr. F. Willis, who resides at Chinchpoogly Road, and employed as manager of the Union Flour Mill, reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, that during the previous night, the mill godown, which has been temporarily used as an office, was broken into by removing the locks off the doors. An old iron safe and a cupboard were forced open, and currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 487, were stolen. The godown in question was locked by a mill watchman on the previous evening, and was not examined by any one till the following morning when another watchman discovered the theft.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Chima Subhaji, a labourer, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased had no fixed place of residence. On the 8th January last, Chima was employed on board the transport Umta in the Prince's Dock. About 7 p.m. that day, he was sweeping the 'tween decks near No. 1 hold. The hatches were off, and while he was sweeping the combing of the hold, he lost his balance and fell into the hold. He was hauled up in a basket and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state. On examination at the hospital, he was found to be suffering from a fracture of the spine with displacement of the vertebra. After admission, paralysis of the lower extremity supervened, his condition grew worse, and he died on Tuesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

FATALITY IN A MILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Tookaram Gainoo, a mill labourer, aged about seventeen years. The deceased worked in the Moon Mill and resided with his uncle, at Parel Tank Road. On Thursday afternoon, Tookaram, while at work at his machine in the mule department, stood in the way of the carriage of another machine, which moved backwards and forwards, with the result that he was jammed between the carriage and the machine behind it. When the carriage went back, deceased was extricated. He complained of much pain in his abdomen and was taken home. He was treated with household remedies, but as his condition grew worse, his uncle took him to the J. J. Hospital on Saturday. He died on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ARRIVAL OF A PARSEE GENTLEMAN FROM DURBAN.—Mr. Rustomjee Jevanjee Gorekhodoo, one of the leading merchants of Durban, arrived in this city, on the 13th instant, after a very long absence from Bombay of upwards of twenty years. In Durban, Mr. Rustomjee from a very humble beginning has now secured an important position. He has received several addresses and valuable presents for his assistance, both personal and monetary, to the Durban public in connection with the founding of the "Natal Indian Congress," several schools, and other charitable institutions, &c., &c. He has been ever ready to render help in an unassuming manner and liberally to the poor, without distinction as to caste or creed. His mansion at Durban is open to any stranger for a genial and hearty reception, and for any assistance or advice in mercantile matters to his needy countrymen from India. Whilst coming at Lourenco Marques this philanthropic gentleman has subscribed a very large sum to a fund for the purpose of maintaining a Parsee cemetery, and such other institutions.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.—The proprietors of the Gujarati Theatrical Company, on Tuesday, gave an Urdoo performance at their theatre, called Tilasm-i-Ishk, for the benefit of Mr. Dayashunker Vussonjee, the manager of the company, in recognition the valuable services rendered by him in organizing meetings for the starting of famine funds for places in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch, and Rajputana. In doing this he has performed 45 plays, and the net proceeds amounted to Rs. 65,000. The performance was under the patronage of Prince Kashufe Sultane, Persian Consul General for India. The theatre was overcrowded. At the close of the first act Mr. Dayashunker Vussonjee, manager of the company, expressed his thanks for the compliment paid to him by their presence at a performance given for his benefit. Mr. Dayashunker further stated that he had received a letter from his Excellency the Governor who could not attend owing to engagements elsewhere, but stating that his Excellency sympathised with the movement of famine funds started by his company. The Persian Consul General and Sir Jamshedjee were garlanded by Mrs. Sorabjee Dhondy before the play was over.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Narayen Kooshnaji, a labourer, aged about twenty years. The deceased lived at Wari Bunder. For some time Narayen had been out of employ, and on the 7th February he went to his uncle, who lives at Port Trust Chawl, at Argyle Road, and asked him to get him some work. The uncle promised to do his best and asked deceased to have his food with him. But before they had their meals, Narayen went out and returned shortly after under the influence of liquor. After taking his meals, deceased went to sleep in the passage on the second floor of the chawl. About 4 o'clock on the following morning, he got up and went to the railing of the verandah of the chawl and while looking down, lost his balance and fell into the gully between this chawl and the next one. When picked up, Narayen was unconscious and bleeding from a wound on the head. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, when it was ascertained that he had also injured his spinal cord. After admission fever set in and on the 22nd February an operation was performed. No relief, however, resulted and he died on Tuesday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	6	18
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	32	10	73
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	31	17	68
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	14	16	38
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	33	9	105
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	7	25
G Mahim and Worli	12	6	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	38	70
Total	137	109	422
Total plague deaths to date	67,374	58,148	
Same date last year	178	128	328

SMALL-POX.

Attacks 43
Deaths 47

CHOLERA.

Attack 0
Death 2

DAMAUN.

On Sunday there were two deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, the victims a Sootar of Kathiria and Fatma, the wife of Khojah Juna Vajir, in a Mandwa at Doodetha, where the family had removed On Monday there were two deaths, both victims, being Machis of Kathiria. Khoja Gool-Mahomed of Lower Damaun, who removed to Kunta, where he opened his grain-shop, is reported to have lost in 3 days his wife, and two sons, the British medical authority at Vapi being of opinion that these deaths were not attributable to plague.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality. There were present Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Hartley Kennedy, Prof. O. V. Muller, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, K. N. Wadia, K. N. Kabraji; Fazulbhoy Visram, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

COMPILATION OF STANDING ORDERS.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Committee gave its sanction to the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 600 to Mr. Anandrao Shete, head-clerk of the Municipal Commissioner, for compiling standing orders of the Corporation. The Commissioner stated that the work required considerable time and much clerical work, as it would be necessary to wade through the records of the proceedings of the Corporation and Standing Committee for 22 years.

TOWN DUTIES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Chief Accountant asking for an additional grant of Rs. 17,500 from the surplus cash balance to meet an excess in the charges due to the Port Trust and the G. I. P. Railway Company for the collection of town duties. The letter stated that in the budget for 1899-1900 a sum of Rs. 59,000 had been provided for the payment of commission to these bodies for the collection of the town duties, but the total charges payable to them up to the end of the year would amount to Rs. 76,500 owing to larger collection of duties, which had accrued on account of large imports of grain for the famine districts. In the budget for the current year a net revenue of Rs. 12,35,000 had been estimated from town duties, the gross income having been estimated at Rs. 22,02,000 and the refunds at Rs. 9,67,000. The actual gross collections up to the 17th instant had amounted to Rs. 23,45,001, and the refunds up to the same date had amounted to Rs. 9,75,301, thus giving a net revenue of Rs. 13,69,700 against the net estimate of Rs. 12,35,000, or an increase of Rs. 1,34,700.

The Corporation was recommended to grant the sanction asked for.

HOUSE-INSPECTION STAFF.

The Committee considered the following letter from Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil, dated the 24th February, 1900:—"You are aware that on the 15th January, 1900, the Corporation passed the following resolution:—'That the estimate of income for the year 1900-1901 from Loan Funds (as per detailed statement No. 13) including an anticipated balance on the 1st April, 1900, of Rs. 7,99,426-7-2 be adopted at Rs. 37,99,426-7-2 and that the expenditure against the same be sanctioned at Rs. 36,81,653-4-3, leaving a credit balance on the 31st March, 1901, of Rs. 11,773-2-11, the sum of Rs. 8,00,000 provided for plague expenses being reduced by Rs. 37,860, which is the amount of estimated charges for house-inspection staff.' I beg to request you, and each of you, not to sign any cheque in respect of the said sum of Rs. 37,860, and to give you notice that if you sign any cheque that may be used for the purpose mentioned in the above Resolution of the Corporation, you will be held personally liable for the same."

Mr. Mulji moved that the letter be recorded. He remarked that the members of the Standing Committee knew what their duties were, and he saw no reason why a notice of that character should be sent to them.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali seconded the proposition.

Professor Muller wanted to know whether there was any other way of disposing of the letter. In his opinion it was quite unwarrantable.

Messrs. Cuffe and Mir Aun Ali were of the same opinion, and the proposition was agreed to.

WATER CONNECTIONS.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved: "That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee, if it is a fact that the Water Engineer has served the Trustees of the several mosques and such other places of worship with notices to cut off their water connections if their supply is not metered, if so the Municipal Commissioner be requested to stay all further action in the matter till such information is submitted to the Standing Committee."

The Commissioner said no action would for the present be taken in the matter and the existing arrangement would continue until sanction had been given to the new rules in regard to the supply of water by meter.

The proposition was then dropped.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

THE ESSENTIALS OF BAD CHARACTER.

IMPERATRIX VS. TALAKCHAND DALUCHAND GUJAR.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. P. E. Percival, first class magistrate of Satara, who, in July last, convicted the accused of being of a bad character and assisting persons of bad characters at Karad, and ordered him to give security for Rs. 2,500 and personal recognisance for the same amount for his good behaviour, for a period of one year. In appeal, Mr. C. G. Dodgson, District Magistrate of Satara, confirmed the order and directed that, if the security be not furnished as required accused should suffer rigorous inprisonment for twelve months. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Percival said the speciality in this case was that accused was in particular suspected of having assisted in the burning of the house of one Sakalchand with whom he was on bad terms, and Rs. 3,000 of damage was caused. Accused went about with bad characters and was thought to stir them up to commit crimes, and it was found that in particular the house of his enemy was burnt, no doubt by this gang of persons, all which circumstances appeared very suspicious as regarded the accused.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving the court's decision, said: The facts of this case bear a very close resemblance to the case of Imperatrix vs. Sherkhan (reference No. 22 of 1893) which was disposed of by Candy and Fulton, J. J. The principles which should govern the magistrates in dealing with cases under Section 110 were very exhaustively laid down in that case. It is not enough to prove by evidence as to general character that a man is by repute an habitual thief, robber or housebreaker. It must be further proved that he is an habitual offender though this fact may be proved by evidence of general repute, and it is not always possible or necessary to prove bad character by proof of actual previous convictions. Where, as in the present case, actual convictions are not relied on, great care should be taken to test the "evidence on behalf of the prosecution with a view to ascertain what the witness's means of knowing the facts stated by them may be, the accused's movements, his constant companions, his way of earning livelihood, his antecedents, &c." Applying these principles to the present case, it is admitted that there has been no previous conviction. Every one of the witnesses examined before the trying magistrate simply contented himself with the bare statement that he had heard people say that accused was of bad character, or was not of good character, and that men of bad character went to his house. In cross-examination it was ascertained that people of both sorts went to his shop. The District Magistrate has remarked that the chief constable and other witnesses, who were available to the trying magistrate, had not been examined. The evidence of repute about bad character was singularly vague and of doubtful value; and it is admitted that accused is a trader of means and kept grain shops for selling grain cheap during the last famine. The trying magistrate's remark that the case of the accused was tried by him along with many other similar cases may account for the paucity of the evidence recorded. The District Magistrate was of opinion that the evidence was insufficient to establish the main charge, but he thought that the charge might be altered into one under clause F. of the general section. The evidence under this particular clause seems to be even more insufficient to convict the accused on mere vague evidence of bad repute such as is recorded in the case. We accordingly reverse the conviction and set aside the order, under chapter 8, passed upon the accused.

THE RAILWAY SERVANTS' MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your note in the editorial columns on the memorial submitted by this Society to H. E. the Viceroy, will you permit me to say that it does not object to discharged soldiers being employed on railways. The men in training are not time-expired men, but those in active service. It is the opinion of railway men throughout India that these men, who are in the ranks, are being trained for use in the event of a conflict between labour and capital and it is to this they strongly object as an unjustifiable procedure the reasons of which are set forth in the memorial. As a matter of fact there are many time-expired men in railway service. What we are desirous of knowing is, whether the Government mean to use these men, whom they intend training, only for military emergencies or for use during a strike, should there ever happen to be one.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. BALFOUR, General Secretary,
Amalgamated Society of Ry. Servants in India.
Feb. 27.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort. Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was laid before the meeting:—

The last ordinary general meeting of the Company was held on 22nd February 1899, when the directors' report and audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1898 were submitted to, and adopted by the shareholders. The directors now submit the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December last. An interim dividend of 4 per cent. was paid in August last, absorbing the sum of Rs. 23,123, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 52,615-4-0 now available for disposal. The board recommend that this sum be dealt with as follows:—To be placed to deterioration and renewal account, Rs. 20,000; to be placed to reserve fund account, Rs. 2,500; to be applied in reduction of the item standing in the accounts as "consideration received by cancellation of the vendors' certificates," Rs. 5,000; to be applied towards reduction of expenses in connection with renewal of debentures, Rs. 350; to a dividend for the half year ended 31st December last at the rate of 4 per cent., making with the interim dividend above referred to, a total dividend for the year of 8 per cent, Rs. 23,123; to next year's account, Rs. 1,642-4-0; total Rs. 52,615-4-0. Arrangements were entered into, towards the close of the year 1898, with the owners of the other Ice Factories in Bombay for the purchase on joint account of the machinery and plant of the Baboola Tank Ice Factory, with a view to the dismantlement of the same and its disposal as old iron. The loss occasioned by this step was divided between the three parties to the pool agreement, in proportion to their respective shares in the pool. The amount falling to the share of this Company, namely, Rs. 4,615-13-3, is charged against the revenue of the current year. Advantage was taken of the above incident to extend the continuance of the present working agreement until the 31st March 1901. The buildings, chimnies and machinery of the Company have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired during the period under review, and the cost of these operations namely, Rs. 7,175-10-2, has been also charged against the year's revenue. The entire cost of the work done in the Company's Foundry and Mechanic-Shop, amounting to some Rs. 3,600, has also this year been charged against current revenue, instead of against the depreciation and renewals as heretofore. The inclusion of these charges, therefore, renders the balance of profit on working account considerably less than that of the previous year, and taken in conjunction with the fact that the Company's share in the pool is now only 50 per cent., as against 54 1-2 per cent. in the year 1898, accounts for what appears to be a falling off in the earnings, as will be seen from the following statement:—Loss owing to purchase of the Baboola Tank Factory, Rs. 4,615-13-3; repairs formerly debited to deterioration and renewal account now forming a direct charge on the revenue, Rs. 7,115-10-2; expenses of foundry and mechanic-shop, Rs. 3,600-0-0; difference of 4 1-2 per cent. in pool account estimated at Rs. 10,000-0-0, Rs. 25,391-7-5; *add*—balance of profit, Rs. 75,738-4-0; Rs. 1,01,129-11-5; as against the earnings of 1898; Rs. 1,03,327-13-10. A complete set of new ice cells and tanks of ten tons capacity have been purchased from Messrs. J. and E. Hall, Limited, of Dartford, and erected at the Mody Bay Factory. The cost of same, amounting to Rs. 15,094-5-0, has been charged to capital account. Mr. Silas E. Sassoon has been appointed a director in the place of Mr. L. Penny resigned. The shareholders will be requested to confirm this appointment. The retiring directors are Mr. Eknath R. Khote and Mr. Silas E. Sassoon, both of whom are eligible for re-election. The present auditors offer themselves for re-election.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said:—Gentlemen, I now rise to propose the adoption of the accounts and report. The statements submitted to you are so full and lucid that they hardly require any additional comments from me. We propose paying a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, absorbing Rs. 46,123, whilst we put Rs. 27,850 by to various accounts. We have expended over Rs. 10,000 on renewals, repairs etc., and some Rs. 15,000 on new machinery. The past year has been uneventful. The arrangements made with the proprietors of other ice factories to maintain prices at a paying level, have on the whole worked well. The productive capacity of ice plant in Bombay is still greatly in excess of the consumption of the manufactured article, even in the short spell of two or three months of hot weather, when the sales reach their maximum. Any increase of manufacture would at once result in ruinous competition, as in order to prevent a rival from getting a hold on the market, the existing factories would have to reduce prices to the lowest level possible to retain their existing custom. A perishable article such as ice can only be stored at great expense and has therefore to be thrown on the market and disposed of as soon as made at any price, unless steps are adopted to mutually regulate the output and sale. We hope shortly to arrange with our present joint workers to pool any loss that may arise by over production in the same manner that we now pool the profit we can earn from the existing trade. For such an arrangement to be effective a special reserve fund should be made. The disastrous effects of plague and famine on trade generally, have so far not affected our business to any great extent, but we think the natural expansion of the ice trade has received a check for the time being. With the retrun of more prosperous times, we hope to see our trade increase with the prosperity of the City and Presidency. As stated in the report we have appointed Mr. Silas E. Sassoon to fill the place on the board left vacant by the retirement of Mr. Penny. I have pleasure in testifying to the valuable assistance Mr. Sassoon renders to our affairs by his keen insight and business capacity. The secretaries and agents evince the greatest care and circumspection for your interest and you will be glad to hear that they tell me, that they already see indications that lead them to believe the current year will prove a more profitable one to the Company than even its predecessor has been.

Mr. Byramji N. Servai seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

A dividend for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of four per cent. was declared and made payable on and after the 6th instant. The appointment of Mr. Silas E. Sassoon, as a director, was confirmed. Messrs. Eknath R. Khote and Silas E Sassoon were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. Mr. Eknath R. Khote was re-elected chairman of the board of directors, for the ensuing year. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine, and Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were reappointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200 each. The meeting accorded a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents of the Company for their management of the business of the Company during the past year.

On the motion of Mr. Forbes, the meeting sanctioned and approved of the Company distributing ice free of charge along with Messrs J. and J. Moir and Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy to the Fancy Fete to be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th March in aid of the famine relief fund.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The following students have passed the preliminary examination and obtained the scholarship of the Thana District for 1900:—Narayan Bhiva Rane and Bhagvat Sitaram Datar, of the Thana Municipal Schools No. 1 and 2 respectively.

Srimant Sakharam Raghunath Babre, Deshmookh of Mahim, in company with the members of the School Committee, visited the Local Board School on its annual examination at Kore in Kelvi-Mahim Taluka of the Thana District last week. He examined the boys of the school and was pleased with the progress they had made in reading and writing as well as arithmetic and praised Mr. Anant Shivram Samarth, the school master for his great interest in the children. After the examination the Srimant presented books to the successful boys. A large number of men from the surrounding villages were present on the occasion.

A fire broke out at the village of Savarpada, in Shapoor Taluka, of the Thana District, and about a dozen well-built houses belonging to cultivators together with their property were burnt down before help could be obtained last week. The loss of property destroyed by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 700.

Malhare Kole, one of the accomplices of the notorious dacoit Sakhia Satpootia of Kalwan (Jawhar), who committed depredations in Thana and Nassick Districts in 1898-99, has been cleverly captured by a head constable of the District Police in Bhivandi Taluka last week. The police are collecting evidence against him. On account of a gang-robbery which took place at Sakoorlee, a few days ago, a special police party has been despatched to Shapoor in order to assist the local police there in tracing the robbers.

At the instance of Azam Yeshvant Anant Korde, Inspector of Births and Deaths, a Bene-Israel, named M. Abraham Bhankar, was tried by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate of Thana, for not giving information to the Municipality of a birth, which took place in his house, a few days ago. The accused was convicted and fined a rupee on Thursday last.

The contract of the toll-tax for 1900-1901 of Coorla Causeway on the Bombay-Agra Main Road and Kalwa Bridge on the Bombay-Poona Road was put up to auction by the Collector of Thana yesterday, and was knocked down to Shaik Saheb Baban Fareed of Kalyan for Rs. 38,000 and Rs. 2,900 respectively.

Plague has made its appearance again at Coorla in Salsette (Thana) Taluka. There were ten cases and eight deaths from plague in the villages of Coorla during the past week. The epidemic has also broken out at Kalyan in this district, where ten deaths occurred in the week. Several men of the town have left their houses and gone to reside elsewhere.

ENGLISH OR NATIVE RULE IN INDIA?

ABOUT the year 1874, the Government of India was anxious to find out if possible, which was really preferred by the Natives of India, the English Raj or the Native rule. Circulars were sent to all the District Magistrates instructing them to try and find out the truth, and the Native Feudatories also were invited to give their opinions on the subject. The reply of the Maharajah Scindia was afterwards published. In Oriental fashion, he put his meaning into a parable, and is reported to have said:—

"A father had several sons, whom he did not treat at all well, as he was passionate, extravagant, and self-indulgent, and, to please himself, often took from them their just due, and once, giving way to his anger, he even struck one of them, who however, took the blow quietly. The same son happend to have property under the English Government, and going to the Magistrate on some matter the Magistrate happened to give him a slight push. The man resented it, and was loud in his indignation. Some one observing this, asked:—"Why do you make so much fuss about a trifling push while you bore the blow from your father in silence?" "Ah," replied the man, "this is from a stranger: the other was my father." Among other Magistrates, I had to find, if possible, in my District, a truthful answer to the question. I knew plenty of men, who, to please me, or in hope of some advantage to themselves, would be loud in their praises of the English Raj. And I know others too, who had suffered from their aggression being found out, or by enquiries being made into their *inam* (rent free land) through which, they had lost money, who as a small revenge, would be delighted to state, in a most regretful manner, the existence of a universal hatred to the British Rule. I did not want the opinion of either of these two classes of men, as I knew how much it would be worth, but I wanted a reliable opinion as far as I could get it. At last, I remembered a certain Deshmook, an old man, who need not be restrained by fear of consequences, as he was too old for punishment to fall on him. He was a man, too, of independent character, who, if I could get him to speak would not hesitate to say what he really thought.

In the evening he came to my tent, and a number of relations and retainers came with him. Among those assembled, about a hundred or a hundred and fifty, there was dead silence for a moment after I had finished. Then the Deshmook began:—

Sahib, you have asked me for the truth, and I will give it to you. In the Mowgli (Native) Government you can buy justice, in the English Raj you cannot. Therefore we prefer the Native rule. Let me explain myself. As you know, the villages of my Pergunnah are some in Native some in English territory, but I lived always in the Native territory, as I am somewhat hot tempered, and so are the Sahibs, and I thought it more prudent to stay there, so I did not cross the river—the Pain Gunga—oftener than I was obliged. One day, one of the Mahars of the village, where I lived in the Mowgli, was drunk, and insulted me when I had occasion to speak to him, so I raised my stick and struck him. I must have hit harder than I intended, for I killed him. I had only meant to chastise him for his insolence. There was only one thing to be done. I went to the man's wife and children, and explained the accident that had happened, and gave them Rs. 100 to keep quiet, and say nothing about it. Then I found out the Police officials, and told them the truth and gave them Rs. 200 not to arrest me for what had happened. Then I gave the Magistrate three or four hundred rupees; and a present to the talukdar, that he too might shut his eyes. Altogether, it cost me Rs. 1,000 or more. But I did not mind, I had paid heavily, but I had bought justice, or it was an accident, as I had not meant to kill the man. Time went on. For various reasons, I crossed over to this side of the river, and lived here. Many years after what I have told you, one of the village Mahars here had been drinking, and was very rude to me. Perpaps I was not quite as discreet as I might have been, for at once I gave him a cut with the whip, that I had in my hand. He made a great fuss about it, and his relations made a great row about, and I was summoned before the Magistrate for committing an assault on the man. I gave Rs. 100 to a native clerk, and he told me he would make it all right; but you took the case on your own file, and he told me he could do nothing. Well, the case came on. and the witnesses appeared, and you examined them, and than you fined me Rs. 5, Sahib, it was a cruel sentence. If you had fined me R. 100, or more I should not have minded but to fine me Rs. 5—it took away my *izzat* (honour) and made me a laughing stock and the Rs. 100 I gave to the clerk I never could get back. Now in the first case I had not meant any harm, I had to pay for it but I got justice, as it was passed over. In the second I was prepared to pay to, but it was of so little concequence in your eyes that I was only fined Rs. 5. Therefore Sahib, I prefer the Native rule, in which I could buy justice.

Soon after this, I was talking to the Patel of a certain village, wher some years before there had been a famous dacoity. I asked him the question as to English and Native rule, saying—"At any rate under the English rule, there are no dacoities such as this one?" "Ah Sahib," he replied, "the dacoits came by night and robbed us, perhaps once in ten or fifteen years. Now—the Sircar's man comes very often, in broad day, and attaches all he can lay hands on of some poor ryot's property. I am not certain that the old days were not the best, as these attachments are too often for debts that we know are long paid off, though we are too stupid to prove it." It seemed to me that the answers of both these men showed, that to them the salt of life was wanting, and that their mental peace was too often disturbed by their liability to petty disturbances by writs or summonses from the Civil and Criminal Courts on trifling matters, and that they considered this so lowering to their dignity that they preferred the real calamities which they had suffered under the Native rule. In this, I sympathised with them, for I knew how soon the Natives fly to Law, and how fond they are of annoying each other by needless criminal and civil complaints, in which a conviction is hardly hoped for, and which are only got up as a means of annoyance. However, I must admit that I was surprised that such petty annoyances should not have been compensated for by the general sense of security that the English rule brings with it. But it is a known fact all the world over that constant pin-pricks are harder to bear philosophically than even a great calamity.—J. F. G. in the *Madras Mail*.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court.

RE KAITAN C. BOURGES.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Raikes, for a creditor, opposed on the ground that the insolvent had filed vexatious suits had concealed his account books, and had not entered in his schedule property which he owned at Goa. His lordship refused the application.

RE DINSHAW NOWROJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted the usual interim order.

RE RUSTAMJI CAWASJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, with leave to serve notices and amend the schedule. His lordship, after consulting the Official Assignee, refused the interim order, but granted leave to serve notices, and to amend the schedule.

RE VITHALDAS GOWINDRAM.

On the application of Mr. Manker the insolvent, was granted permission to amend his schedule.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st March, 1900.

1. The Tenth Annual Camp of the Corps will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort, and will commence on the 3rd March and last untill the night of the 10th March.

The Corps will parade to march into Camp on Saturday the 3rd of March as follows:—

No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road.

No. 2 Company parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m. on arrival of No. 1 Company the Corps will march to Mahaluxmi Fort.

Dress for this parade.—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn, Field Service caps to be carried in the hand.

2. The Corps will parade for Divine Service on Sunday next the 4th instant, at 10-45 a.m. at the Camp Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress—Full Dress with side arms, putties not to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st March, 1900.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd instant, for Commanding Officer's Parade

2. Members are reminded to complete their Class Firing as early as possible, and the Commandant rusts that all who can possibly do so will make themselves Extra Efficients.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE programme last evening had several new features added, opening with Star and Waltz Entree by four ladies and gentlemen which was a very pleasing commencement. The Japanese Kota and Hakata followed with a Japanese screen act and were the recipients of prolonged applause. Mdlle. Le Blonde in her principal act and W. Lucifer's weight-lifting filled the bill, and the comic clowns, George and Cusco, appeared on the scene with magic hats amid laughter and applause. The vaulting act of little Nellie Love, and Gus Burns vaulting monkey and goat made way for that king of the wire Tashimoto, and the marvellous manner in which he balances while going through his series of tricks was admired by all. No finer exhibition of the art of balance has been seen in Bombay. The Alton acrobatic trio and George Harmston's Broncos completed the first part. The opening of the second portion of the programme introduced two young ladies on the trapeze. The Misses Lasselli and A. Laing, who gave a performance that stamped them as artistes hard to excel for beauty, daring and graceful execution. No finer exhibition of gymnastics could be desired. The Lucifers have all been seen and proved as enjoyable as ever. The dancing barrell by Hakata showed the art of foot-balancing to perfection, while the flexible marvel Ajax gave his clever contortion act. To those who have not witnessed this act we say, by all means see it. This evening the performance is under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Northcote, and on Friday evening the grand horse jumping contest takes place. At the matinee yesterday a gold and silver watch was given to two young ones who will remember for some time to come Harmston's Circus.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Castleventry, 1,915 tons, Captain W T Horsefield, will sail to-day, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Valetta, 2,948 tons, Captain F N Tillard, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Florida, 2,050 tons, Captain W Chapman, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 16th February, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain T Gruchey, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, 17th February, with a cargo of rice.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,060 tons, Captain, A Baillie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 25th January, via Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consinged to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE Wilson Line s s Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Jackson, Mr Saunders, Mrs Saunders and infant, Master Saunders, and three children, and Miss Dawell. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain C Willis, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 14th February, via Mombassa and Seychelles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Hon Mr and Mrs Brown, Mr Jallande, Mr and Mrs Kanjee and child, Mr P Mallite, Mr D Marston, Mrs H O Smith, and 4 children, Mr J Ramchandas, Mr J Okani, and 228 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain W H Bamber, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W S Jessop, Mr A J R Thornett, Mrs H O Smith and 4 children, Mr Hamed Abdool Bassan, Mr Hajee Mahomed Hadee, Mr Janmall, Mr Hajee Abdool Vale, Mr H Sumoodie, Mr Hajee Alli Ebrahim, Mr Jamaludin, Mr Alli, Mr Mahomed Yatman, Mr C Allumal, Mr Goolam Mahomed, Mr Syed Macdeen and 40 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 28.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
H M S Melpomene		Denison	Wet Basin		Royal Navy
Gulf of Trinidad	1494	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Wet Basin		R I M S
Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Juba	134	Wilson			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Elliott			T M & Co
Croydon	2458	Butler			Bombay Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Amra	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Rajah	3634	Leftwich	Calcutta		T M & Co
Sheikh	2328	Jones			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Allen			M M & Co
Euplectela	2507	Stoll			W & A G & Co
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY, 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Mackenzie	1921	Cowie			F M & Co
C	Waddon	20[illegible]7	Gore	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
F	Kagoshima Maru	2709	Nunome	Japan	5-3	N Y Kaisha
N	Shannon	2380	Caelein	London	15-3	P & O Co
P	Deciembre	20[illegible]9	Gomeza	Genoa		J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Premier	51	Ebrahim			Shepd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Mangalore	2-3	Do
Indravati	513	Ahamed	Gulf Ports	1-3	Do
Ponaai	552	Fakeer	Bhownagar	1-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	D Balduino	3044	Montano	Genoa	1-3	F Baldovino
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	3-3	W & A G & Co
3	Imperator	2320	Klausberger	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
4	Kirkfield	2289	Watson	Kobe	10-3	W & A G & Co
6	Tientsin	2555	Fox	Japan	3-3	P & O Co
9	Braunfels	1889	Warmeister	Hamburg	3-3	Glade & Co
10	Okhla	3436	Rickford	Rangoon	3-3	M M & Co
12	Peninsular	3047	Wheler	Aden	3-3	P & O S N Co
13	Assyria	969	MacLean	Zanzibar	3-3	M M & Co
15	Bancoora	2198	Warington		1-3	M M & Co
16	M Prince	1952	Penrice	London	3-3	E Latham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	2-3	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 3m. [illegible] of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Nuddea s	Willis	Zanzibar, Feb 14.
	Florida s	Chapman	Calcutta, Feb 16.
	Dido s	Pickering	Hull.
	City of Edinburgh s	Baillie	Glasgow, Jan 25.
	Scindia s	Gruchey	Moulmein, Feb 17
	Onda s	Sheldrick	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Massilia s	Gadd	Shanghai.
	Valetta s	Tillard	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Castleventry, Horsefield, for Rangoon.
" Imperator, Klansberger, for Trieste.
" D Balduino, Pools, for Genoa, &c.
" Simla, Bamber, for Persian Gulf, &c.

The steamer Nerbudda, for Calcutta, &c, begun to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—54 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 50 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co; 40 bales wool and 10 bales goathairs, Oosman Suleman: 116 bales wool and 19 bales goathairs Abdulla Tayeb; 200 bales hemp, Heerjee Govindjee; 30 bales wool, R Amerchand.

Mexican Prince s—19 bales skins and hides Wand Graham and Co; 48 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 125 cwt dryginger, 112 cwt turmeric, D Mawjee; 142 maunds ganja, J Khodabux; 50 cwt deer horns, M S Abdoolla; 400 cwt buffalo horns Megjee Mohomed and Co; 80 cwt; deer horns Bundally Esmail; 51 cwt wildmace, D Keshawjee

Shannon s—30 bales hides, M Lalljee; 10 bales hides, Bundally Esmail; 20 bales silk waste, H E Bode and Sons 67 cwt dryginger R Dossa and Co; 32 cwt ganja, J Khodabux; 10 cases Indian Condiments, Framjee Nowrojee; 100 cwt gum, and 100 bales cotton waste, G Khatow and Co; 750 cwt myrabollams, Jetha Premjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Waddon s—500 cwt weedseed, Bauer Krause.

Brounfels s—500 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 2,003 cwt crushed bones, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 4,000 cwt crushed bones, A H Cassum and Co; 4,000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy; 5,034 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher; 1,599 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt myrabollams, N Futehally and Co; 425 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,100 cwt manerre, Rahimbhoy Fazal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Diciembre s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Jafferbhoy Khetsey and Co; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, N Futehally and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—7,500 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 3,000 cwt gingellyseed. John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Euplecteta s—500 tons old iron, C Boggiano; 51,595 cwt teelseed, 1,004 cwt rapeseed, and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Diciembre s—2,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—1,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—110 cwt sandlewood M M Essabhoy; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 115 cwt sharkfins, and 18 cwts fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co; 35 bales twist Yan Shun and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—350 cwt sandlewood, Sorabjee Nowrojee and Co.

FOR KOBE

Tientsin s—196 bales cotton, R S N Talati and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 306 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

Kagoshima Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 1 bale cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists

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Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.
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In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.
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Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
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WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of
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Complete in case with spare glass, main-spring and a guarantee for 2 years.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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RARE OPPORTUNITY.
(Rupees 1,250 only.)
ONE GOLD SEMI-HUNTING
JAMES MACCABE'S Extra large size
WATCH.
One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN
(can be used as double or single.)
One Gold JUBILEE COIN
(two-pound piece.)
The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch FREE of Charge.
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
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One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 1-2+1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2+1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 1-2+1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 3-16+1-16
Bar Silver in London	27 7-16—1-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1-2 unchanged
Exchange on London at New York	486 3-4+1-8
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent	unchanged
Discount Short London Bills	3 3-4 per cent ,,
Discount Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 per cent ,,
Wheat afloat for N. K.	2,230,000 qrs. ,,

EXCHANGE.—The Market opened steady this morning, with one seller of Bank Telegraphic up to 15th March, 1-4 3-32, and Demand 1-4 1-8; about £30,000 in all was sold at these rates when the seller withdrew.

The following are the quotations for ready:—

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1-16
Bank Demand	3-32
3 Month's Sight Credits	11-32
3 Month's Sight Francs	171 3-4
Shanghai 30 days Sight	194
Hong-kong	142 3-4
Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Market opened at Rs. 95-8 ready, and 95-12 for 30th March, steadying with buyers, on receipt of the news from South Africa

STOCKS AND SHARES—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1222 1-2
Commercial Bank of India	75
China Mills S. and W. Co.	460
Currimbhoy Mills do.	600
David Mills do	330
Manockji Petit do	1620
Standard Mills	195
Swadeshi do	520
Volkart's Press	900

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, a dividend of Rs. 112-8 has been paid on the new issue.

FREIGHTS.—A quite market with nothing doing.

COALS.—Rates are well maintained for all qualities of Indian, especially for delivery the first half of this year, but nothing is reported to-day.

SEEDS—Linseed—The Market keeps steady at Rs. 8-13. Sellers, and buyers at Rs. 8-12.

Rapeseed unchanged. Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 7-1-0. Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 6-10-0.

Castorseed is in good demand at Rs. 38-4-0 for ready delivery, and Rs. 39-8 for April-May.

Gingelly.—The market is firm, Red Muggee is quoted at Rs. 43-12, and Rack Kutnee, Rs. 40 per candy, other qualities are almost exhausted.

COTTON.—The market is steady, exporters having taken about 1,000 bales Bengals and 600 to 700 of other sorts; mills and dealers between them having purchased about 600 bales. Suttas are unchanged at Rs. 263 for good Broach, and Rs. 238 for F. G. Bengals; for March Good Bhownugur for May being quoted Rs. 245. In Good Westerns, April-May, business has been done at Rs. 244.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export, 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports, 6,000 bales. Spot 5 5-32, plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 8 1-16 plus 1-16. Good Madras Westerns 4 9-16 plus 1-8.

Cotton in New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	31,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	14,000 ,,
Do Continent	10,000 ,,
Mid-uplands	9 3-16 unchanged.
Futures month of May	8·87 plus 1
Do do August	8·80 plus 2

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	479
Barsee & Nugur	346
Berar	718
Total Oomras	1,543
Dhollera	82
Broach	81
Compta & Dharwar	795
Bengals	1,271
Persian	32
American	103
Total	3,907

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay:—

	cwts.
Wheat	10,919
Linseed	352
Rapeseed	1,114
Gingellyseed	5,149
Poppyseed	832
Groundnuts	2,981
Castorseed	2,876
Rice	11,546

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	4 15-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 28.

The French mail steamer Annam from Suez, the P. and O. mail steamer Himalaya from Australia, and the mail steamer Bengal from China arrived.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 10th February, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,49,788	Rs. 5,12,185	Rs. 6,286	Rs. 6,68,259
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles	...	...	...	9,27,386

Decrease ......Rs. 2,59,127

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February 1900, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	26,200	30	29,730
Or per mile of Railway	25	186	...	211
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	16,000	1,28,100	240	144,340
Total for 6 weeks	19,500	1,54,300	270	174,070
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,662	26,947	45	29,654
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	191	...	210
Total to corresponding date do.	19,716	1,35,692	739	156,147

Increase for the week......Rs. 76
Ditto to date 17,923

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	400	......	800
Or per mile of Railway	23	23	......	46
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,700	2,300	......	4,000
Total for 6 weeks	2,100	2,700	......	4,800
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	397	946	1	1,344
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	55	......	78
Total to corresponding date do.	2,007	3,236	13	5,256

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 544
Ditto to date 456

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.
A SERIES OF
ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., is now appearing in
the "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated. The third article will appear in the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of MARCH, 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KOLHAPUR.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR—February 27, Mary, the beloved wife of George Sinclair, Durbar Surgeon, Kolhapur, aged 67 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LINTON—February 20, at Lilloosh, E I Railway, the wife of A E Linton, of a daughter.

YATES—February 18, at Sialkot, the wife of Mr Ballad Yates, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CRIPPS—February 25, at his residence, Thaxted, Rundall's Road, Madras, Mr Francis Cripps, aged 54 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

WE now know that the number of prisoners who surrendered on Tuesday morning was 4,000, nearly three-fourths of whom were Transvaalers. Not the least important of them are General Albrecht, the chief of the State's Artillery, and General De Wet. Albrecht returned to Magersfontein immediately after the successful resistance to Buller's frontal attack on Colenso. In a graphic letter to an old comrade in Germany, he stated with great frankness that his artillery did much less execution than he expected, although it was admirably handled by the gunners. It was his belief that the rifle fire had done more execution in ten minutes than all his guns in ten hours. Apparently his one consolation was that the shell-practice of the British was even more ineffective. Cronje had four Krupp nine-pounders and two maxims when he surrendered. There is no information as to what became of the heavy guns which he was supposed to have taken with him in his night-march from Magersfontein. Though the despatch from Lord Roberts states that a dashing advance was made at three in the morning to within eighty yards of the enemy's trenches, resulting in the despatch of a letter of surrender at day-break, it is difficult to avoid a certain amount of scepticism as to cause and effect. It is not stated that there was any opposition to their advance, and constant experience has shown what is the invariable result of getting within a few yards of the Boer rifle at night. As negotiations with regard to surrender had taken place a week before, it is reasonable to infer that the matter was not left in suspense until daylight on the morning of the 27th, when the letter of surrender was sent to Lord Roberts by Cronje. The apparently bloodless advance in the early morning before the delivery of that letter becomes explicable if details were arranged the previous afternoon or evening. The defeated General appears to have preserved his presence of mind in his interview with Lord Roberts, for he asked for kind treatment and that his wife, grandson, secretary and aide-de-camp should be allowed to accompany him to whatever destination should be assigned him. This request was courteously granted and the General will be sent to Capetown. The rest of the prisoners will follow in batches. The casualties during the attempt to storm the Boer position on the 18th were little short of a thousand men, the slain numbering 147 and the wounded 740.

While Lord Roberts was making history at Paardeberg, Sir Redvers Buller was engaged in continuous fighting in his advance to relieve Ladysmith. On the 19th and 20th February, he was fighting what was for the most part a rear-guard action, and although he occupied two hills, he could not dislodge the enemy or even ascertain whether the Boers were actually retreating. The country was so broken that they might have been entrenched in great numbers. It was necessary to advance with circumspection, especially when the fire of heavy artillery showed that the enemy were not retiring. Fort Wylie was occupied on Wednesday, 21st, and Grobler's Kloof was shelled by the naval guns. Meanwhile the bombardment of Ladysmith had become more severe. On the evening of Friday, General Hart's Brigade attacked the Boer position at Pieter's Hill, but was obliged to retire from the fierce fire of bullets. A second attempt was made during the night, and the infantry entrenched themselves half-way up the hill, but it was found impossible to carry the position and the attempt had to be abandoned. The losses were heavy, and it was necessary to arrange an armistice for the burial of the dead on Sunday. The fighting was resumed on Monday and was very severe. Our correspondent telegraphs that General Barton's Brigade assaulted and captured Pieter's Hill, thus turning the enemy's left. Sir Charles Warren, in the meantime, successfully assaulted the enemy's main position and captured sixty prisoners. The Boers are, however, still in considerable strength about Bulwana, a hill five miles south-east of Ladysmith. On this hill the big gun, known to the garrison as "Puffing Billy" was mounted. It is needless to say that the rumour current in Bombay yesterday afternoon that Ladysmith had been relieved was premature. Another rumour that General Buller was killed in action was even more devoid of foundation.

IN view of the endless delay in the publication of the report of the Plague Commission, the Government of India has done well to publish, as the appendix to a Resolution, Chapter IV. of the interim report, which is devoted to Mr. Haffkine's system of plague inoculation. The Government Resolution concurs in the conclusion, arrived at by the Commission after full investigation, that there is no fear of injury or disease from the use of Mr. Haffkine's vaccine. The Viceroy gave personal testimony to the sincerity of that view by submitting himself and his staff to inoculation before setting out on his recent tour through the plague centres of India, and visiting the hospitals and camps. The fear of inoculation in some quarters has arisen from the fact that persons apparently healthy died suddenly some hours after inoculation. But these cases were quite exceptional, no others inoculated at the same time having been injuriously affected. The deaths only happened when plague was rife. The presumption is that these persons had taken the plague before the inoculation and that they would have succumbed, as many plague patients have done, if they had not been inoculated. In the Sahibs' Servants' Hospital, erected during the first year of the plague, a patient came in with such a firm step, and to all appearance well, that the doctor asked him—"Where is the plague patient?" He answered in a firm voice: "I am." He was dead in two hours. Had he been inoculated, the death would have been attributed to the vaccine. A certain number of similar cases have been noted in most of the plague hospitals. The report points out that while deaths have in some rare instances happened shortly after inoculation, where plague is raging, they have not occurred where the disease is not epidemic. The Commission are, therefore, of opinion that deaths occurring suddenly after the injection of the vaccine are probably due to the fact that the sufferers had already contracted the infection:—"In the overwhelming majority of cases no evidence was adduced to show that any injurious effects supervened on inoculation." The Commission are satisfied that inoculation sensibly diminishes the incidence of plague attacks on the inoculated population, and reduces the death-rate of the small number who are attacked after the inoculation. The Government of India, says the Resolution, regard it as established that inoculation sensibly lessens the liability to plague, and greatly increases the chance of recovery from an attack of the disease. Government regard with satisfaction that Major Bannerman has succeeded in making an anti-plague vaccine from wheat without any resort to animal products. This removes the objection of the strictly vegetarian communities to inoculation.

Though much has been done to popularise the prophylactic method the success attained has not been as general as could be wished. The inherent conservatism of the population, the novelty of the process, and the suspicion with which they regard every new departure have militated against the ready acceptance of the process. It is only under the influence of the fear inspired by heavy mortality from plague that the population of a given town will resort to inoculation. They will not hear of it as long as the plague has not appeared among them. When it comes, if exemption from segregation and removal from their houses can be procured by a certificate of inoculation, they will submit to the process to obtain the certificate without in the least believing that inoculation in itself will secure them against plague. Still much can be done by the influence of leaders of the different communities to induce large numbers to resort to the novel process. In Bombay and Karachi most of the Khojahs were inoculated when urged by H. H. the Aga Khan, their revered head. It is to the credit of the Parsis that in Bombay, in Damaun, and elsewhere they set an excellent example in utilising this means of protection. The results obtained were eminently satisfactory. The Government of India recognise the importance of encouraging inoculation, especially amongst the disinfecting staff and the attendants of plague hospitals. The hope is entertained that when the large measure of protection conferred by the process comes to be understood it will be generally utilised and it is recommended that every effort should be made to impress on the people the advantage of being inoculated before the disease actually makes its appearance among them. They should be especially encouraged to do so in places that have been already visited by plague, or are likely to be visited from the prevalence of plague in the vicinity. But his Excellency in Council strongly insists on the principle that there must be no compulsion; the people must be left entirely free to choose whether they shall be inoculated or not. The Commission observe with good reason that the utility of inoculation as a practical measure depends above all things upon the extent to which the people are willing to submit to the operation. Their attitude hitherto has been "one of dislike and opposition." The more educated and enlightened have at times shown a readiness to resort to it, but the population at large are opposed to it. The opposition however is not very strong or deep-seated; for as has been often seen they willingly submit to be inoculated when anything is to be gained by it. Numbers resort to it not only to procure exemption from detention on railway journeys and from segregation but for a small dole of money, especially if it be accompanied by a pound or two of grain. This latter inducement has so increased the number of inoculated in Bombay that one-sixth of the population is now protected by Haffkine's lymph. When plague was raging at Hubli and Dharwar the people paid their money to obtain protection against the epidemic. While strictly observing the principle of no compulsion, which means that people who prefer to die of the plague rather than be protected from it should be allowed to follow their own bent, it would be quite possible, while enforcing the usual measures of sanitary precaution, to exempt from the operation of those rules those who are sagacious enough to protect themselves by resort to inoculation.

The Commission have observed that the populace seldom come forward to be inoculated except when they are in imminent fear of something they dislike even more. They do not resort to it through fear of the plague but because they dread removal to hospital, segregation, restrictions on travelling, evacuation and disinfection. "When there was no immediate prospect of such measures, there was hardly any inoculation." The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service saw no reason to expect that the people would ever resort freely to inoculation when an outbreak of plague was expected, seeing that while they admit the effectiveness of vaccination against smallpox, they habitually neglect it. In the second year of plague in this City and Presidency, when tens of thousands were segregated in camps—some ninety thousand passed through one camp, amongst whom seventy-two cases of plague were found—there was never any doubt that practically the whole of these would have willingly submitted to vaccination had the Bombay Government given them the option of getting back to their families and their ordinary avocations. The option was not given, with the result that the system of wholesale compulsory segregation proved so costly, and of such doubtful efficacy, that it was never resorted to since. The alternative would not have been regarded as zoolum; it would have been welcomed as a means of escaping ten days' imprisonment. There is in all this a moral that might well be laid to heart by practical administrators. When once the people have seen the advantage conferred on a considerable number of persons by inoculation they may be expected to seek the same measure of protection for themselves. Some striking instances of this are noted by the Commission. Villages in the neighbourhood of Hubli and Dharwar, where the inoculated had enjoyed a large measure of immunity, applied for inoculation. One native banker wrote to Mr. Cappel offering to produce five hundred people for inoculation and pay all the expenses of an English doctor and staff. The inhabitants of another village, some twenty miles from Hubli, promised to come in and be inoculated, stipulating that they should not be detained or segregated. A third village of considerable size telegraphed for operators. But in Baroda the surrounding villages which were badly infected were not inspired by the successful inoculation of Undhera to have recourse to it. In Calcutta when plague broke out inoculation was not welcomed; "the plague did not get quite bad enough." In Bombay in 1898 over 25,000 people were inoculated and Colonel Weir was able to tell the Commission that the opposition was much less than it had been. Up to September last 38,454 were inoculated out of a population of 8?0,000. Inoculation, if it were general, would prevent panic on the approach of plague. But it is the opinion of the Commission that if it were made compulsory the people would be more terrified by that than by the plague, and the panic would be greater. They therefore recommend that every care should be taken to reconcile the people to inoculation by satisfying them of its protective efficacy and getting the leaders of the different Native communities to recommend it. In time India may realise that the prophylactic serum will save her people from the ravages of plague.

THE War Office has removed one grievance of the Volunteer officers who are proceeding to South Africa by deciding that they shall no longer be required to enlist in the army as privates before receiving Commissions. On their services being accepted they are to be at once granted temporary commissions in the Army. It is a pity, however, that a way cannot be found to allow the officers to serve under their Volunteer commissions. As matters stand the temporary army commissions will lead to a good deal of confusion. At present a Volunteer officer ranks as junior to all Militia officers of the same grade, but now that Volunteers will hold temporary army commissions the youngest Volunteer captain from home serving in South Africa will be senior to all Militia captains at the seat of war, and to all captains of local Colonial corps. He will also find himself senior to captains in the Regulars at the Cape promoted after the date of his own commission. The Volunteers themselves never asked for such a sudden increase in dignity, and the new system is likely to produce friction with the Militia officers. In the case of Volunteer field officers at the Cape the result may be that a Volunteer officer just arrived from home and acting with a detachment may find himself suddenly placed in command of a mixed force by the accidents of war, without ever having had the opportunity in peace manœuvres to prepare himself for such a responsibility.

FIFTY-FOUR fresh cases of plague and 47 deaths were recorded in Calcutta on Sunday, the total mortality being 119. The Jorabagan section of the town still reports the largest number of fresh cases.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, it was resolved to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 600 for the compilation of standing orders of the Corporation.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GREENFIELD, A.-A.-G., Burma District, succeeds Colonel Glasgow as A.-A.-G, Bengal Cammand on the latter vacating on April 5th.

LAST week's returns of plague cases in the Allahabad District include one European, Mr. J. B. Ormrod, Assistant Magistrate, Allahabad, who has been on duty in connection with the recent outbreak of the disease at Mausima.

MR. J. BERESFORD, Official Measurer to the Calcutta Turf Club, will visit Rawalpindi, Umballa, Meerut, and Lucknow in April. He will commence measuring at Rawalpindi on April 2nd and arrive in Calcutta again on the 14th.

THE Wilson Line s.s. Dido, Captain G. E. Pickering, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Hull, with a general cargo and passengers. The Captain reports that during the voyage the Dido encountered very bad weather from the Channel to Port Said. On the 28th January the vessel collided with an unknown disabled steamer in the Bay of Biscay, during a heavy N. N.-E. gale, and a full report was made at Port Said to the Consul; after leaving the latter port she had fine weather.

CERTAIN reforms in the constitution of the Karachi Port Trust office have been made by the Trustees with a view to secure additional control and more direct executive authority. It has been resolved to appoint a manager on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, with greater powers than the present secretary of the Port Trust. The existing appointment of the Secretary will be abolished, and the present incumbent will be offered the post of Superintendent of the office on a maximum salary of Rs. 250, with a personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem.

A NATIVE contemporary is responsible for the following:—The other day, the District Magistrate of Bankura was holding his Court, when, pushing his way through the crowd that filled the Court-room, a man appeared before his Worship and said:—"I have commited two murders, Huzoor. Mukunda Pichali seduced my wife, and I have stoned the guilty pair to death. I had complained to the Daroga Babu against Mukunda, but he only asked me to make him a present of my cow. Now, I have two little children; their mother is no more and they depend on that cow's milk for sustenance. Hence, I could not obey the Daroga Babu, for to do that would have meant the death of my little ones. Finding that the officer would not help me, I have taken the law into my own hands and murdered both the man and the woman. Naturally the words created a stir and sensation in Court, and the man was placed in custody.

The "Pioneer" writes:—We cannot suppose that the P. and O. authorities at Bombay have not heard of the reports that have got abroad since the arrival of the "Peninsular" on Saturday about the sanitary state of the vessel. It appears that there were three deaths on board, and that there was good deal of sickness among the stewards, to which rumour of course gives an unpleasant name. It is further said that the vessel has not been docked for some time. Now the "Peninsular" is down to make the return voyage to Marseillies and London on Saturday next, and by that time it is certain that the reports will have reached all the passengers who are embarking, probably in an exaggerated form. It is useless therefore to blink matters. On the contrary it appears most desirable that the Company's Office in Bombay should issue immediately some clear statement which will reassure the public if there is no ground for suspicion of the vessel's state, or if there is any room for doubt about the matter, that they should announce at once a change of steamers.

THE total output of coal from the Makum Collieries continues to increase, being 198,962 tons in 1898-9 as against 184,271 tons in the previous year. Even this was below the estimated quantity owing partly to a fire which broke out in one of the mines, and to breaches caused to the Dehing Bridge by heavy floods which interrupted railway communication. The sales of coal were 177,669 tons which was principally taken by the Steamer Companies who are large consumers of the coal. The quantity of oil extracted from the oilwells at Digboi and Makum was 55,204 gallons, which was all taken by the refinery erected at Margherita. The demand for the oil by the general public is increasing, and the capacity of the present refinery is not capable of dealing with the full capacity of the oil wells. An extensive refinery on a large scale is now contemplated. A separate Company which has received Government sanction is being promoted to take over and work the whole of the oil industries belonging to this Company.

THE "Matin" publishes an article on the Trans-Sahara railway project, pointing out the numerous advantages of such a railway. For example, it says, in the event of a conflict with Great Britain, it would be easy to send Algerian troops quickly to the shores of Lake Chad, whence they could invade the British possessions.

THE new Agricultural Department in Ireland is being rapidly got into working order under the guidance of Mr. Horace Plunkett. It is an institution which, it is hoped, will prove of great use to the country; but it will require careful handling. The great pitfall in Ireland is the difficulty of appointing officials who inspire the confidence of the different parties. This difficulty will certainly be felt when it comes to the appointment of a secretary of the new department on whom its usefulness must very largely depend.

THERE was a scene of wild enthusiasm at a meeting of the Bristol Board of Guardians, when a member, who is quartermaster in the Somerset Yeomanry, received a telegram announcing the relief of Ladysmith. Members sprang to their feet, waved their agenda papers and cheered frantically. Canon Griffiths thought they should sing "God save the Queen." Others started "Rule, Britannia." Then it was suggested they had better await official confirmation of the news, otherwise the Board would look ridiculous. Alas! they are still waiting.

THE coal strike in South Wales has caused much misery amongst the men and their families. The Bedwellty Guardians opened labour yards and also granted relief. This action the colliery proprietors objected to, and they therefore applied to Mr. Justice Stirling in the Chancery Division for permission to raise the question of its legality as the men could have employment if they chose to accept it. Judgment was reserved. The money distributed for the support of the men, who are destitute by their own act, has reached the amazing sum of £10,500.

A GOOD STORY of the Duke of Devonshire which is going the rounds of society appears in "M. A. P." Some inquisitive and indiscreet friend, we are told, calmly asked the Lord President of the Council what had been done at the Cabinet Council that day. The Duke kept both his countenance and his temper, and replied: "Well, the truth is Lord Salisbury is getting old, and so am I, and as he speaks in rather a low tone of voice, and as I am rather hard of hearing—I can't tell you, my dear fellow, anything about it!"

LIEUTENANT JAMES CHASE, of the 1st Scots Guards who has died suddenly at Modder River, was an officer who had risen from the ranks, and consequently considerably over the usual age of lieutenancy. He was born on July 29, 1858, and served in the ranks for nearly nine years. After six year's service as a warrant officer he obtained a hon. lieutenancy in the Scots Guards as quartermaster on May 13, 1891. He took part in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, and was engaged at the action of Mahuta and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, receiving for his services the medal with clasp and the bronze star.

CAPTAIN SIDNEY MILLS, of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, whose death is announced as having taken place from wounds at Ladysmith, was in his 33rd year, having been born on July 5, 1867. He entered the Army from the Militia as a second lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade on January 23, 1889, obtaining his lieutenancy on November 18, 1891, and his captaincy on May 20, 1896. This was not his first active service, as he had taken part in the Nile Expedition during the Soudan Campaign of 1898, under Lord Kitchener, with the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, being engaged in the battle of Omdurman, and receiving the medal and Egyptian medal with clasp for his services.

THE Emperor William has addressed a rescript to the Imperial Chancellor, expressing his thanks for the congratulations sent to him on his birthday. His Majesty says:—"Even in distant parts of the world, wherever the pioneers of German culture and civilisation have set foot, Germans have united to bear testimony to their sense of union with their country and to their joy at the growing prestige of the German name abroad. With special satisfaction have I noted in these manifestations, an appreciation of the urgent necessity of creating a Fleet corresponding with the position held by the German Empire in the world and with its commercial interests. It has afforded me sincere gratification to receive so many assurances of loyal co-operation in this great national work."

SIR MICHAEL FOSTER, K. C. B., M. D., who seems certain to be elected member for London University, in succession to Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock), was born at Huntingdon, where his father was a surgeon, in March, 1836, and was educated at the Grammar School there, University College School, London, and London University, where he had a very brilliant career. After practising for a few years in Huntingdon, he was appointed Professor of Practical Physiology at University College, also being Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain; and in 1870 he was elected Fellow of and Prælector at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1883 Professor of Physiology to the University. He has received numerous honorary degrees, is a Fellow of numerous learned societies in this country and abroad, is secretary and Fellow of the Royal Society, and was president of the British Association last year. Sir Michael, who received the honour of knighthood in June last, has written largely on physiology, and his books are the standard works on subject. He is editor of the "Journal of Physiology."

WE are likely to hear more of the very interesting point which Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes had to decide the other day in the case Earl Cowley versus the lady who, in 1897, divorced him, and who has since married Mr. Myddleton Biddulph. Since the divorce, and in spite of her second marriage, this lady has called herself Countess Cowley, a title which Lord Cowley maintains she has no right to use. The precise point which the Court had to decide was not whether the lady had a legal right to call herself the Countess Cowley, for this it is evident she had not, but whether she could or could not be restrained by law from continuing to use her former husband's name and title, after she had divorced him during his lifetime and subsequent to her own re-marriage. This, Mr. Justice Barnes held, could be done, and he decided, that Lady Violet Biddulph's claim to be called Countess Cowley is an invasion by the lady of the rights of her former husband. But the judge, in view of the interest and importance of the case, delayed drawing up the order with a view to an appeal. Probably, therefore, a higher Court will be invited to express a judgment upon the subject.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING IN NATAL.

BULLER CAPTURES THE ENEMY'S MAIN POSITION.

BOERS HOLD THE BULWANA RANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Sir Redvers Buller telegraphs that yesterday (Tuesday, 27th February) he fought a successful action, capturing the enemy's position on Pieter's Hill, scattering the Boers in all directions.

Sixty prisoners were taken.

The British casualties were inconsiderable.

The Tugela was crossed at another point.

Fuller details from General Buller show that General Barton's Brigade assaulted and captured Pieter's Hill, thereby turning the enemy's left. While Barton's movement was in progress Sir Charles Warren, with two Brigades, assaulted and carried the enemy's main position.

The Boers are still in considerable strength upon the Bulwana range, five miles east of Ladysmith.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DETAILS OF CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

FOUR THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

A despatch from Lord Roberts states that at three o'clock this morning a most dashing advance was made by the Canadians and Engineers, supported by the Gordons and Shropshires, which brought them within eighty yards of the enemy's trenches. This gallant deed apparently clinched matters, for day-light brought a letter of surrender from the enemy, and Cronje arrived in our camp at seven.

In the course of conversation he asked for kind treatment and also that his wife, grandson, secretary, aide-de-camp, and his servants might be allowed to accompany him wherever he was sent. Lord Roberts promised compliance with his request and Cronje starts immediately for Capetown in charge of General Pretyman.

The prisoners numbering about 3,000 will be sent to-day to Modder River and thence in batches to Capetown.

THE PRISONERS AND GUNS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Lord Roberts in a later despatch says that the prisoners captured number 4,000 men, 1,150 being Free Staters and the rest Transvaalers.

The captured officers number 47 and include the leading Germans, De-Wet and Albrecht, and a number of notable Boers.

We also captured four 75 centimetre Krupp nine-pounder guns and two maxims.

THE LOSSES AT PAARDEBERG.

Our casualties at Paardeberg on the 18th instant were 740 wounded.

These include Lieut. Ingilby of the Gordons, Captain Trodway and Lieut. Thomson of the Essex, and Major Harkness, Lieut. Jones and Lieut. Veal of the Welsh.

MESSAGE FROM THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the German Emperor and King Humbert congratulated her Majesty the Queen on the Paardeberg victory.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN NATAL.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Severe fighting is continuing in Natal.

The Inniskillings lost heavily in a night attack on Saturday.

AN ARMISTICE TO BURY THE DEAD.

There was an armistice on Sunday to bury the dead.

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

ENEMY'S MAIN POSITION CARRIED.

LONDON, FEB. 28, 1-20 P.M.

General Buller carried Pieter's Hill and the enemy's main position.

Sixty prisoners were taken.

FRIDAY'S ATTACK ON BOER POSITION AT PIETER'S HILL.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

General Hart's Brigade attacked the Boer trenches at Pieter's hill at dusk on Friday. The Inniskillings who were leading the attack advanced to within a few hundred yards of the Boers' position but were obliged to retire before the hail of bullets. The British infantry entrenched themselves half-way up the hill and during the night made a renewed attempt to carry the position, but found the Boers on the alert.

BRABANT OCCUPIES JAMESTOWN.

Brabant occupied Jamestown and captured Boer horses.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

The following casualties are reported to have occurred up to the 22nd instant:—Dangerously wounded—5th Dragoons, Private M. Howard; died of suffocation—1st Gloucesters, Private W. Acott; and died of disease—22nd Battery, Corporal E. Cornel; 5th Dragoons, Private W. Barron.

THE GOLD RESERVE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, from London, states that the Government of India's gold reserve on the 22nd instant was just eight million sterling, that includes the amount of gold in London.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Press Messages Bill, which comes up to be passed at Friday's meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, is likely to be warmly contested. Amendments to be discussed will include proposals by the Maharajah of Darbhanga to give protection to Indian as well as Foreign messages; by Mr. Smeaton, to protect messages from India to Burma; by Mr. Ananda Charlu, to exclude services like that of Reuter from the protection, also to increase the period of local protection to 24 hours; and by Mr Mehta, to reduce the period of general protection to eighteen hours all round. The remaining business before the meeting consists of the presentation of Select Committee's report on the Mines Bill, which is still likely to be contested by the coal interest, whose views are understood not to have been met by the changes introduced in the committee stage.

BURMA AND THE FAMINE FUND.

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

The Lieutenant-Governor presided over a large and representative meeting to-day to collect funds for famine relief. His Honour said that the province had subscribed handsomely to the Transvaal War Fund, but he felt sure this did not exhaust the generosity of the public. India was in sore need and he confidently appealed for help from Burma. Rs. 30,000 was subscribed at the meeting and a committee appointed to collect subscriptions.

REPORTED RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

A REPORT gained currency yesterday to the effect that a private message had been received in Bombay to the effect that the relief of Ladysmith had been effected. Enquiry from the alleged recipient of the message proved that it was unfounded. It was also reported that the flagship had signalled that the news had reached Bombay but this too was incorrect. We fear that the statement is premature. Up to the time of going to press no telegram announcing the relief had been received, although General Buller has carried the enemy's main position.

THE RUSSIAN GUNBOAT IN THE GULF.

THE experiences of the Russian gunboat Giljak are we imagine, calculated to discourage any further attempt to start coal depots in the Gulf. She had to pay 51s. 3d. per ton for her coals; added to this was the sum of £1,000 for freight by the s. s. Waddon, which with transhipment charges brought the price to over £6 per ton, quite a record figure.

The name of the Russian ship which was sighted and did not go to the Gulf was the Petropaulovsk, a battle-ship built at St. Petersburg in 1894. She is a vessel of 10,950 tons displacement, capable of steaming 16·84 knots, having engines of English manufacture.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, C.B., paid a visit to the Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, at Grant Raad, last evening. About a quarter to 5 o'clock his Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary, arrived at the Institute and was received by the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses, grandson of the founder of the Institute, Mr. Baba Luximon, the secretary, and Mr. J. Thompson, the superintendent. M. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who is President of the Committee of the Institute, was unavoidably absent, owing to his having been engaged at a meeting at the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. Mr. Baba Luximon introduced the Hon'ble Mr. Moses and Mr. Thompson to his Excellency. Lord Northcote was first conducted to the carpenters' shop, where some carriages were being built. He afterwards inspected the painters' shop, the carriage and furniture show-room and the blacksmiths' shop. The party then proceeded to the kitchens, where his Excellency was shown the food prepared for the juvenile inmates. Lorth Northcote was next taken upstairs, where he inspected the school and dormitory. Here boys under twelve years of age read Marathi lessons. Returning downstairs, his Excellency went into the Superintendent's office and signed the visitors' book. Here Mr. Moses, on behalf of the committee, thanked his Excellency for honoring the Institute by his visit. Lord Northcote returned the thanks to Mr. Moses and left the Institute. A number of boys, who had lined the gateway, gave three hearty cheers to his Excellency, as he passed through them. There are at present 176 boys in the Institute, of whom 90 are Hindus, 79 Mahomedans, 6 Parsees and 1 Jew. Of these, 85 are trained up in different branches of industry, while 91 are daily sent in the Madhowji Dharamsey Mill, at Foras Road, to learn mill industry.

LADY NORTHCOTE AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, C.I., attended by Major Croly, R.A.M.C., and Captain the Hon'ble Beresford Greville, visited the J. J. Hospital yesterday afternoon. Her Ladyship arrived at the Hospital shortly after half-past 4 o'clock and was received by Surgeon-Colonel Hatch Principal, Surgeon-Major Dimmock and Dr. Gillespie, House Surgeon. Lady Northcote was conducted to the different wards, which she inspected. Her Excellency was then conducted to the Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals for Women and Children where Dr. Dimmock showed her Ladyship over the different wards. Her Excellency was much pleased with all that she saw and left the premises.

THE FAMINE FUND FETE.

THE fitting up of the ground for the fancy fete in aid of the Presidency Famine Fund is proceeding briskly. Yesterday among other matters the fixing of the electric lighting plant was in progress. The lighting arrangements are in the hands of a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Hoare, of Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co.; Mr. Hewett, of the Bombay Municipality; and Mr. Olver, of the Government Telegraph Department; who are assisted by Mr. J. B. Foster. The whole of the plant and materials for the installation has been gratuitously supplied. The generating plant is of about 100 horse power and consists of two engines and dynamos, lent by Mr. Maneckjee Cowasjee Petit, one engine and dynamo lent by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., and one engine and dynamo lent by the P. and O. Co. The large Lancashire boiler has been lent by Messrs. Jamsetji and Maneckjee and it has been removed in position by Mr. Currumsey Damjee. The generating plant has been erected in the field situate between the railway and the Oval. The Lighting Sub-Committee have also received great assistance in the loan of materials, such as cables, standards, &c., from Messrs. Jamsetjee and Maneckjee, H. M. S. Eclipse, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., the G. I. P. Railway Co., the Telegraph Department, Momedally Tajbhoy, Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., Mr. J. B. Foster, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Petit and Mr. Sayajee Nagojee.

THE results of anti-typhoid inoculations conducted a short time ago in India by Professor Wright, of Netley Hospital, have just been published. Out of some 11,000 troops brought under observation, 2,835 were inoculated, most of them young and unseasoned men. Of these only 27, or less than one per cent., have contracted enteric fever, and only 5 or 0·2 per cent. died; while of the uninoculated 213 or 2·5 per cent, have suffered, and 23 or 0·34 per cent. died. Inoculation is believed to confer protection. The protective substance consists of a pure cultivation of the typhoid bacillus in broth. Considerable misapprehension, however, seems to exist in England with regard to its nature, and a correspondent, in referring to the inoculation of the Yeomanry departing for South Africa, writes to a newspaper: "The Imperial Yeomen are receiving their first wounds for their country. . . . The doctor makes the wound, a good sized one, and pumps in some new South African serum from a diseased animal. It is all supposed to inoculate them against fever or typhoid, or something of the kind. It would be interesting to know what this new serum is, and whether its effects have really been scientifically proved." The fact is that animals are only used to test the strength of the inoculation fluid with a view to ascertaining that it is of the standard strength.

WILLIAM WILSON HUNTER.

BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

SIR WILLIAM died at his residence, Oaken Holt Cunnor, Berkshire. He has passed away at the age of sixty, in the full vigour of his intellectual strength, and in the prosecution of the historical labours wherein he had won a unique reputation. For the last thirty years and more, Sir William Hunter's has been one of the foremost names in the Indian Civil Service—the greatest institution of its kind in history, whether we regard the responsibilities of its members or the dignity of their position. For, though he retired in 1887, it was only to prosecute at home, and almost entirely at Oxford, the statistical and historical work which he had begun more than twenty years before. It was impossible to dissociate the historian at Oxford from the Indian Civilian. William Wilson Hunter was one of a brilliant band of Civilians, all of them his contemporaries, of whom it may be said that they were born in due time. We name only a few of them. Sir A. C. Lyall, Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir C. Elliot, Sir Auckland Calvin. Though one or two of them entered the Service somewhat earlier than Mr. Hunter, they were all beginning their careers with the new India that had its birth after the suppression of the Mutiny. William Wilson Hunter, the first "competition-wallah" of his year, was appointed to the Bengal Civil Service in 1861. He came from Glasgow University. (His life-long friend, Sir Charles Aitchison, came from Edinburgh.) The epoch—from the suppression of the Mutiny to the early sixties—needed a new type of civilian; not necessarily, perhaps, a better type, for among John Company's servants were many that were the very flower of the British people, but a new type, specially trained to deal with social problems of which the Civilians of the old order had little or no conception. Old India came to an end in 1858. In their various ways, the distinguished Civilians we have named helped to build up the new. Each of them, Sir William Hunter excepted, ended his career with a Lieutenant-Governorship, the blue ribbon of the Indian Service. The exception was certainly not owing to lack of aptitude. For that matter, not many Civilians of the last half-century have been as admirably qualified for the rule of an Indian province as Sir William Hunter. He knew India—with all her wonderful variety of races, religions, dialects, customs, and institutions—as few Englishmen have ever known her. His sympathies with the people of India were deep and generous. And he was a Liberal, in the special sense in which the term is applicable in the East. The task for which Sir William Hunter was destined proved more useful to the Indian Empire than a Lieutenant-Governorship could have done.

That task was to collect and systematise the historical, statistical, and social facts generally, upon which the administration and legislation of modern India must proceed. To use a current colloquialism, he became the stocktaker of modern India. It is easy to see how Nature fitted Hunter for his task. She endowed him with a lively curiosity in racial custom and character, with linguistic aptitudes of the highest order, with the historic sense, and the social imagination, with immense powers of work, and with an admirable literary gift. Nor was it long before the "L.-G.'s" and the "G.-G.'s" found him out. Governor-General John Lawrence, the Saviour of India, discovered him. Lord Mayo entrusted him with his life's principal commission. And Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin (while keeping him hard at it) accorded to him his decorative distinctions. No sooner did Hunter reach Calcutta, in the beginning of the sixties, than he plunged into the study of Indian languages and philology. In 1866, the young Civilian's services in Orissa (where a terrible famine then raged), won for him the flattering approbation of the Bengal Government. Young as he was, he had by this time made himself proficient in Sanscrit, Hindi, Bengali, Hindustani, and Ooriya (the language of Orissa). Needless to say that his experience of that interesting region of the Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship (Orissa), found expression in a book. But the book, which best revealed his special bent and gifts, and which more than anything determined his life's future, was "The Annals of Rural Bengal," the fascinating book which he wrote during his well-earned furlough to England, on the completion of his harassing labours in Orissa. It was just the kind of book needed in the new India which our countrymen in the East were devoting their lives to establish on a strong and lasting basis. Everybody in India, and multitudes of people in England, read "The Annals of Rural Bengal," and the book soon ran through many editions. Here was a young civilian, equipped with the scholarship for which many of the old Company's servants had been renowned, and splendidly qualified to turn all such acquisitions to the advantage of the new age. Why should not "The Annals of Rural Bengal" be taken as a suggestion of what might be done for the whole of India? To cut a long story short, Mr. Hunter (who had already been promoted to responsible posts in the Bengal Secretariat, as also in that of the Supreme Government) was appointed by Lord Mayo, in the year 1871 Director-General of Statistics. This was one of the wisest and happiest selections ever made by that really great Governor-General. The labours of the Director-Generalship occupied the remaining sixteen years of Hunter's Indian career. In the preparation of the Satistical Survey, Sir William Hunter travelled over all India, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. He was assisted in its preparation by specially qualified Civilians in the various provinces and districts which he visited. The Survey of the Bengal province alone filled twenty volumes. It was a great work, worthy, not only of its editor and organizer and his accomplished coadjutors, but also of the Government of India. It would be a mistake to imagine that the value of the Survey was merely historical. The facts which it brought to light have since been of signal use in revealing the causes of famine, and suggesting ways of neutralising them. Sir William Hunter's services in the compilation of the Survey received the thanks of the Indian Government and of the Secretary of State in Council. This was not the first recognition of the kind nor was it the last. English readers are less familiar with the Survey than with his Imperial Gazetteer of India, into which the substance of the Survey has been condensed. As the researches upon which the Survey and Gazeteer were based branched off into all sorts of questions concerned with the administration of India and the progress and general well-being of the people, it was but natural that Sir William Hunter should be subsequently employed upon Educational and Financial Commissions, and that his great knowledge should be turned to account by making him an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council—in which, we may add, his was an effectual share in the discussions upon the all-important topic of Land Tenure. Education was one of Sir William Hunter's favourite subjects; and when, in 1882, Lord Ripon appointed him President of the Educational Commission, his Excellency made the best choice possible.

At the head of this Commission, Sir William Hunter once more traversed the whole of India. We well remember Sir William's enthusiastic devotion to the work of this Commission during its sittingst at Simla and elsewhere. He has left his impress upon the existing system of Indian education. Among Sir William Hunter's chief literary achievements since his return to England were his editing of the Rulers of India Series to which he himself contributed several volumes. Of this collection of books on the makers of British India, it is impossible to speak too highly. Reading them is like reading Plutarch. Knowledge of them is a liberal education, and should be the possession of every Briton. But the chief work of Hunter's head and heart is one which, we fear, he has left incomplete. We refer to the History of British India, the first volume of which we reviewed at the time of its publication last year. The History was, and would have been, a heroic performance in a very special sense. The material Hunter had been collecting twenty years in India for this very work—the work of his cherished ambition was lost in the wreck of a P. and O. steamer. The misfortune would have crushed a spirit less brave than Hunter's. Hunter, however, set to work again. He spent ten years in renewed preparations and at last came his first volume. The classical history of India has yet to be written. That Sir William Hunter would have written it no one who has read that first volume can doubt. We can only hope that the next instalment of the History, upon which he was engaged before his death, may soon be given to the world. Though we have not in this brief memoir given a list of Sir William Hunter's numerous books on India, we may here specify his Life of Lord Mayo, his Life of Dalhousie, his Old Missionary," and his "Thackerays in India," as examples of his more popular writings. We must end by saying that Sir William Hunter was proud of the noble Service in which his best years were passed, and of the wonderful Eastern Empire, built and sustained by the genius and the humanity of his race. Hunter was an Imperialist of the best type, and as such an example to his countrymen.—*Daily News.*

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

OUR Kolhapur correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mrs. Sinclair, the wife of our popular Darbar Surgeon, died here at their residence, near the Albert Edward Hospital, at 11 o'clock, this morning. The deceased was suffering from liver and other complaints and a change being advised was going to Mahableshwar. As it was found that she could not proceed on the journey she was brought back here and all that human skill and power could do was done to save her life, but without avail. She was liked and loved among all classes of people in this station and her death has cast quite a gloom over us.

Colonel Wray was expected to come here this morning from his camp at Sangli, but Mrs. Wray came alone. It is said that Colonel Wray is leaving us in the first week of next month and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Jackson, who holds temporary charge until relieved by Colonel Sealey.

There has been no plague-case among the people of this town for over a fortnight and the disinfecting of houses is vigorously carried on, after the completion of which the town will be reinhabited.

There is a scarcity of water and the market rates are high.

COLONEL WRAY'S DEPARTURE.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SANGLI.

COLONEL WRAY, the Political Agent of Kolhapur and S. M. Country, and Mrs. Wray were entertained by the Sangli Gymkhana Club last evening as the Colonel is going home on a year's furlough. H. H. the Chief of Mudhol with his son Shrimant Nanasaheb, Shrimant Tatyasaheb Chief of Sangli and Mr. Berthon were among the guests. The extensive grounds of the club were beautifully illuminated for the occasion and presented quite a fairy scene. Coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns were artistically arranged amongst the greenery, little fountains prettily lighted up and a number of soft green lights all added to the picturesqueness of the scene. The club-room was simply but effectively decorated. There was also a splendid display of fire-works. The State-band was in attendance.

Mr. Patkar, the secretary of the club, in welcoming the guests of the evening, said:—"We feel very great pleasure in welcoming you to our humble institution this evening. We are unable to thank you sufficiently for your kindly condescending to accept our humble but hearty invitation. In entertaining our distinguished guests I hope it would not be out of place to give a brief history of our institution. The club was started in 1892 under the benign patronage of Shrimant Tatyasaheb. Since then the institution thrived well and attained a permanent footing. But unfortunately since the outbreak of plague it could not get on as well as could be expected. We congratulate ourselves the more as we look upon this occasion as the beginning of that prosperity which our club enjoyed before the outbreak. Our club owes much of its existence to the kind sympathy of Colonel and Mrs. Wray, who have always taken a keen and kindly interest in the good of the institution. They have always freely mixed with us and given us the benefit of their jovial company. It is not only our institution or Sangli or Sangli State that owe to Col. Wray a deep debt of gratitude but the whole of S. M. Country has been placed under great obligations by him. He has always been in touch with the people and has done everything in his power to alleviate the miseries and hardships of the people and to save their lives and property. In matters of plague and inoculation he showed great regard for the religious susceptibilities of the people and very skilfully managed matters to the satisfaction of all concerned. His connections with S.M. Country for nearly fifteen years has made him so very popular that his name has been a household word and his very presence is sufficient to inspire confidence in the people. It was only owing to his able and prudent advice that many places have been saved from the clutches of the dire and fell foe of mankind. It was owing to the adoption of his sympathetic measures and timely imposition of quarantine that the infection did not for a very considerable time reach Kolhapur and other places in S. M. Country. So deep has been the sense of gratitude felt by the people for the many works of public utility done by the Colonel that words however profuse could hardly express it. It is now known in S. M. Country that the Colonel is going home on furlough to recruit his health after the hard work of plague and famine he has so indefatigably done, but this news is received with feelings of deep sorrow as he is going away at a time when he is most needed, especially as famine is staring us in the face. It would not be hazardous here to say that it was the unanimous wish of the people to approach Col. Wray with a memorial to cancel his well-earned furlough. The utterance of such a wish, nay even the wish itself is no doubt selfish, but it bespeaks the innermost feelings of the people. It is this idea of selfishness that at last compelled him to give up this course and to wish for his return to S. M. Country with perfect health and vigor. The club is much indebted also to Mrs. Wray who has always given us her kind help and was kind enough to present the club with various valuable indoor games and often condescended to teach us how to play them. In the days of plague she seemed to be much affected with the miseries of the poor helpless persons, whose lot it was to be attacked by it and did all she could to relieve their sufferings. Shrimant Tatyasaheb, our kind patron, we feel grateful to say, is always willing to give us every sort of encouragement and heartily wishes the prosperity of our club. He has been kind to extend his bounties to us as he had been to all his subjects and during the prevalence of plague he spared neither money nor energy to save life and property. Before concluding we cannot but beg leave to offer our heart-felt thanks to H. H. the Chief Saheb of Mudhol, who has kindly condescended to spare his valuable time and honour us by his presence with the young chief. We are also thankful to Mr. Berthon for his kind presence here. In conclusion we cannot but repeat that our best thanks are due to Colonel and Miss Wray and to Shrimant Tatyasaheb and wish that their sympathies be always with us. We wish most heartily Colonel and Mrs. Wray a bon voyage home and come back amongst us with renewed health and vigor."

Colonel Wray in reply said:—"Mr. Patkar, Tatyasaheb and Gentlemen,—This is the third time that Mrs. Wray and I have had the pleasure of accepting the kind invitation of the members of this Gymkhana Club, and on each of these occasions, you Mr. Patkar as representing the members, have spoken most kindly about Mrs. Wray's and my association with Sangli and its people, which has extended over a period of fifteen years. During that period we have had many happy times in Sangli, though there have been sad ones too; but the balance is distinctly in favour of the former. Luckily the disagreeables of the past are apt to be more or less forgotten while the more happy memories are retained and on this principle I will not go back to the miseries of plague and famine that we have combated together here during the past fifteen years but I will merely express the fervent hope that the immediate future which at present seems dreary in prospect, will not be as bad as you anticipate. As a matter of fact I am confident that as your Chief and other Chiefs and Karbharis have again been so well beforehand with their plans and preparations for the relief of distress, matters will not be nearly as bad as you fear, either in this State or in any of the other S. M. Country States. I trust so, at any rate, you are kind enough to say you wish I could have stayed on with you throughout this famine, as I have been with you through the previous ones of 1891 and 1897, and through the time of plague. That is exactly my feeling and I greatly appreciate your desire for us to remain, but I am much in need of the rest that the year's leave for which I have asked and which I have obtained, will give me, and moreover, I feel confident that the timely preparations, which were made with the sanction of the Chief and the sagacity and energy of the executive officers of this State, notably Mr. Golwalkar, State Karbhari; Dadasaheb Astekar, Naib Karbhari; Mr. Bhide and Drs. Deve and Godambe will minimise the difficulties that lie before you, and the same may be said of the neighbouring States, the nearest and most afflicted of which is Miraj (junior) which has an able executive in Mr. Shivram Limaji, the State Karbhari. It is a great pleasure to us to see here our esteemed friend the Rajasaheb of Mudhol and his sporting young son, Nanasaheb. This Chief's successful manipulations of famine operations and plague preventions, is a byeword in the S. M. Country and an example of forethought and consideration for the people. Other afflicted areas are the Rajasaheb's neighbours, Jamkhandi, Jath and Ramdurg, the affairs of which are at present being ably managed by Messrs. Waidya, Sowani and Potnis, respectively, all of whom have proved their worth in the previous years of trouble. Thus with all this competent management to which we must add the names of our friends, the Chiefs of Kurundwad (senior and junior) and Miraj (senior), I feel no anxiety in leaving now that everything is cut and dried and I feel sure Major Davies who, I am sorry, is not here to-night, will give all his sympathy and assistance as he has done during his tenure of office as Assistant Political Agent, S.M. Country. I feel only a natural regret that my health should compel us to part even for a short time from so many and such genuine friends as Mrs. Wray and I are fortunate enough to possess in the S. M. Country. But I trust we may all meet again before very long. We thank you, Mr. Patkar for the many kind things you have said about us both, and the many of our friends we see here to-night who have come so far to say good-bye to us. Also we thank all the members of this Club for the great trouble they must have taken in decorating and illuminating these gardens and arranging this delightful entertainment for us. We hope that after a year's rest at home we may return here to find you all happy and the club as prosperous, manly and genial an institution as it has been for the past eight years as it is now."

Distribution of pan-supari and attar brought the proceedings to a close. Three cheers were given to Colonel and Mrs. Wray while parting.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following is the handicap allowances and result of Ladies' Nomination Handicap Race for Hon. Mr. Russell's cup, which sailed on Tuesday, the 27th instant:—

Names of Boats.	Started. P.M.	H'cp.	Nominated by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	4 0	20	Mrs Byrne	5 32 15	1 12 15
Pixie	4 0	17	Mrs Catbush	5 35 30	1 18 30
Midget	4 0	20	Mrs Johnstone ...	5 39 23	1 19 23
Chita	4 30	3	Miss Mackinlay..	5 41 40	1 8 40
Stella	4 30	Scr	Miss Bainbridge..	5 41 53	1 11 53
Turquoise ...	4 30	Scr	Mrs Boston........	5 43 28	1 12 28
Isca	4 30	4	Mrs Playfair	5 50 51	1 16 51
Mannikin ...	4 30	7	Mrs Paine	5 59 46	1 22 46

Course No. 14—5·6 miles. Cup won by Chita; 2nd prize won by Melody; 3rd prize won by Stella.

The *World* publishes the following despatch from its Washington correspondent:—"A company known as the Cragin-Eyre-Grace Syndicate, has the exclusive right, bought from Nicaragua, to build a canal. The members of the Syndicate have deposited dols. 100,000 with the Nicaraguan Government, and are prepared to pay dols. 400,000 more. The Syndicate, in order to protect their interests, have taken in the Maritime Canal Company, which demands not less than dols. 5,000,000 for the work it has already executed."

"THINGS RUSSIAN."

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN POLLEN.

DR. J. POLLEN, C.I., delivered an interesting lecture, at which H. E. Lady Northcote and a large number of members of the Bombay Ladies' Branch National Indian Association, were present, the subject being "Things Russian."

Dr. Pollen said:—Ladies, I propose to talk to you this afternoon about Russian women, Russian men, Russian manners, Russian painting, Russian music, and Russian song!

RUSSIA MUST (TO BE UNDERSTOOD) BE VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

My friend Professor Haffkine has warned me that I am not to paint too rosy a picture of Russia and he has also reminded me that Russia to be understood properly must be approched from the East. I agree with him, and I admit that I should not have got to understand Russia had I not first served my apprenticeship in India! Many things in the manners of the people and in the Imperial Administration which puzzle the wanderer from the West are simple and plain to the traveller or wise man from the East.

SALUTINGS.

The way the peasants and poor people interchange salutes and "salams," the hirsute kissings, embracings, and huggings, the town and village police systems, and village and district Government are all essentially Oriental or Indian.

PURDAH IN RUSSIA.

There is still much of the Orient in the way women are treated and regarded in Russia—and traces of the "purdah" and seclusion system can still be noted here and there especially in remote towns! There is however very little of the "purdah" in the villages and the women there are much in evidence. They are the only people who ever seem to "do" anything.

BRIDE, AS IN INDIA, SELECTED BY PARENTS.

The Russian woman is, speaking broadly, somewhat broad, and not beautiful to look upon. But this does not matter much, for the village maiden is selected as a bride not for her looks but for her "muscle" the chief object of the father-in-law being to get a good strong healthy worker into the house hold. The bridegroom, expect in rare instances, has very little to say to the choice, but piously receives his wife (as Adam did his Eve) as "a help-meet for him" without questioning the wisdom or judgment of those who made the choice.

WIFE BEATING.

"Wife-beating" is recognised as a right in Russia and a peasant would be amazed if you told him he had no right to beat his wife, and he will tell you that at the village Alter he swore not only to love and to cherish but to chastise her, if necessary.

DRESS.

With regard to the dress of the Russian lady I fear I cannot say much. It always seemed to me a very bunchy—but fashions change and perhaps they dress more gracefully now! The peasant woman is fond of bright colours, and in shape generally resembles a bolster tied in the middle with a red shawl fixed on to the top.

PETER THE GREAT THE BULLY.

It was Peter the Great (brute as he was) who did most to emancipate women in Russia. He did away with the old custom by which the bride and bridegroom were not allowed to meet and the bride was not unveiled till the marriage ceremony was over. He aimed at the equality of the sexes, and published a decree that six weeks should elapse between the engagement and the wedding so that the couple might make each other's acquaintance. He encouraged the education of women and got his own daughters and sisters educated. It is suspected that English women (of whom there were several at the Russian Court from the days of John the Terrible) really influenced Peter in making these innovations. Peter's wife and sister also helped the Emperor in his heroic efforts to better the position of women in Russia. Talescher—one of Peter's advisers in the matter—was a kind of Chesterfield, and wrote letters to his son. In one of these he says: "A man should marry at thirty and should look neither for wealth nor beauty, but a wife with whom he may pass his life happily"—but he adds—"Beware of putting yourself in her power for that is shameful to a man."

RUSSIAN MAN.

And now a few words about Russian men. Perhaps I had better begin with the first Russian man—the little Father—the Czar himself. Our journals constantly represent "the little Father" as leading a haunted hunted life constantly surrounded by guards and secret Police! From my own personal knowledge and observation I can refute these misrepresentations.

THE EMPEROR.

The Czar moves about among his people as freely and with as little ostentation or precaution as our Prince of Wales. I have seen him driving about in a single horsed sledge all by himself, and on ceremonial occasions I have watched the imperial procession moving slowly down long lanes of respectful spectators with only a few policemen about twenty yards apart to keep the crowd in order.

The Russian man varies in the different parts of the Empire. The great Russian is a fine big burly fellow: the little Russian a gallent little Ghurka-like specimen—or Kasak—and the Fin is a fin—a crabbed little type of crabbed Presbyterianism. On the whole the Russians are a small race occupying a big country.

CHARACTERISTIES.

As to their social qualities speaking broadly and on the whole I found the Russians a kindly, hospitable, generous, very casual lot—their chief characteristics being essentially Hibernian *viz* a love of hospitality, ease, jollity, and good fellowships, ever ready to give you of their best and to keep their worst for themselves, a very lovable kindly people fond of sad songs,—tea and brandy!

RUSSIAN MUSIC.

The Russians are a music-loving people—and Russian concerts are the best in the world for brilliancy of style and perfection of playing, and I need merely mention the names of Rubenstein, Tchaikovski, Glinka, Ivoff, and Rimki Korsakoff.

Of Tchaikovski I have only time to say a few words. It must be admitted he is a great composer. He has taken full advantage of the National Minor Strain in many of his best compositions and has chosen minor chords with marvellous effect. It is when Russian composers keep to the characteristics of their national music that their compositions dovelop into works of the greatest power and beauty. It is in trying to imitate "the new music" that they fail.

"There is perhaps no country in the world where the love of song may so justly be claimed as a national characteristic as in the whole vast Russian Empire." Russians never sing coldly. Total absence of feeling ("the teachers despair") is a fault rarely met with amongst them. When they sing they put their whole hearts into the song, and the words of Russian songs are usually not silly as those of English. To the peasants and simple village folk song serves as a higher language in which they can better describe their own deep personal feelings in their times of sorrow and days of gladness.

RUSSIAN POETRY.

I find I have left myself but little time to talk to you about Russian poetry. There are not wanting those who assert that there is no such thing and that Russian poetry is a mere echo of the West, but they must not be believed. Some of the poetry of Pushkin, Lermantof Maikof and many others is simply perfect. The language itself is so musical that it tends itself to poetry almost naturally a charm in words—a charm no words can give.

RUSSIAN PAINTING.

But I should like to say a few words about Russian painting, for I have spent many delightful hours in the picture galleries of Russia amongst landscape scenes of exquisite beauty of almost every part of the vast Empire—mighty forests, rushing rivers, moonlight, glimpses of snow and ice, quaint groups of men and women, and most vivid battle pieces. The Russian artist delights in perfection of detail and exquisite finish although he can occasionally indulge in daring flights of fancy and shadowy suggestiveness. Every kind of encouragement is now given to successful work in Russia—first-class places of study, schools of art and science, gold medals, scholarships, and free travel abroad, and Russian painting will yet take a formost place in the world.

At the conclusion of the lecture Lady Cowasjee Jehangir proposed, and Mrs. Crowe seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. J. Pollen for his interesting address, and to Lady Jenkins for so kindly placing her drawingroom at the disposal of the ladies.

MR. GEORGE DENISON FABER, of Belvedere, York, of Harrogate, and 52, Sloane-street, the new Unionist M. P. for York, in succession to Lord Charles Beresford, is the second surviving son of the late Mr. Charles W. Faber, of Northaw House, Herts, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of the late Sir Edmund Beckett of Doncaster and was born in 1852. He was educated at University College, Oxford, graduated B. A. in 1876, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1879. From 1887 to 1896 he was registrar of the Privy Council. Mr. Faber is a nephew of Lord Grimthorpe and of the late Mr. William Beckett, of Nun Appleton, who represented East Retford from 1879 to 1880, and the Bassetlaw Division of Notts from 1885 to 1890, and is first cousin to Lady Milner, wife of Sir Frederick Milner, M. P., who represented York from 1883 to 1885, and has sat for the Bassetlaw Division since 1890. He married in 1895 Hilda Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Sir Frederick Ulric Graham of Netherby.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE PASTEL SOCIETY.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

THE Pastel Society opened its Second Exhibition on Monday at the Galleries of the Royal Institute, the success of the first, held last year, well warranting the experiment. That success was in a large measure due to the support of foreign artists, and more especially to the French masters of pastel, who again this year give the Exhibition a peculiar cachet. Portraiture is on the whole sparingly represented. Mr. Watts has a fine drawing, a girl's head, more definite in its draughtsmanship than much of his earlier work; Miss Marion Gemmell contributes a group of ladies' portraits which have the elegance that is one of the charms of pastel work. Mr. Solomon makes colour one of his principal objects in the brilliant and very vital portrait which he calls "After the Dance," and there is accomplished work by Mr. Harold Speed, Mr. Kirgman, and Professor Legros. But it is in landscape that the Exhibition is chiefly interesting, in studies of nature, sometimes deliberate and carefully thought out, sometimes mere notes of fugitive effects, this peculiar vehicle lending itself to the record of such momentary impressions. Thus, in the first room, Mr. Thaulow shows himself unrivalled in his treatment of moving water, whether it is the sea seething round the coast and spread over with a network of foam, No. 1, or of an expanse of river with the reflections of the white-fronted houses in its sliding tide. And, again, he takes clear acteristic advantage of his material to paint the softness and featheriness of snow, lying lightly piled on a terrace walk in the warm glow of sunset. Two drawings of M. Amand Jean come from a master of pastel; the chalk seems to lie as light on the paper as if it were blown on to it, the colour has tenderness and delicacy, and the whole treatment is large and decorative. Mr. Llewellyn's "Cornish Village" again is a momentary effect, with all the largeness and breadth of full daylight. The facility pastel gives of arresting a fugitive expression, and of illustrating and recording character, is seen in two very different groups of work in this room. Mr. Duff—Nos. 26 and 28—shows himself the humourist of the poultry yard; fowls have no secrets from him—he paints them with an almost Japanese appreciation of their quaintness. Mr. Bernard Partridge takes more ambitious ground. His "Sir Henry Irving, in the character of Dubosc" is brimful of character—the whole attitude speaks, the parted legs, the hands crammed into the pockets, the shoulders raised, and then those watchful eyes, keen and suspicious.

In the Central Gallery, a brilliant piece of colour, an exercise in blues, from lapis to turquoise, and in yellows, from orange to maize, holds the place of honour, and arrests first, and, in the end, rather tires the eye. Round it are grouped some of the gems of the collection. Mr. Swan's "Ocelot and Fish" show him gifted in branches of art not always combined He has a sculptor's delight in that crouching cat, at rest, yet almost moving, that leans over the ledge of rock, and peers and snarls as it sees the leaping fish below; and he has a painter's delight in harmonising the steely grey and peculiar shades of dark green which make his colour scheme. Mr. Stott is here at his best, a colourist, with a sensitive appreciation of beauty. These studies of his brim over with beautiful colour, and he seizes a momentary effect with care and certainty. The warm light of the setting sun faintly touches the great white horse, and detaches his outline from the grey of the road down which he passes. A suffusion of light floods the stubble of his cornfield, and the sky overhead is high, and full of air. Mr. Peppercorn sends a series of notes of atmospheric effects as vivid as notes in a diary. Mr. Aumonier attempts more, but his composed drawings have scarcely more truth. Mr. Mark Fisher has his own distinctive qualities; his skies are airy, the flutter of life is in his cattle groups, but his colour is sometimes dirty, and sometimes acrid. Mr. Muhrman, adhering to his low key of colour, is always impressive. Ordinary subjects are presented with a dignity and solemnity that show how suggestive is Nature to the true artist. This will be found in all his work here, but especially in Nos. 109 and 112.

In the East Gallery is a small loan collection, contributed by Mr. J. S. Forbes. Here is a characteristic "Cornfield," by L. Hermitte, worthy of study for its own sake, and as showing how much our modern school owes to French art, and here, too, are three Millets, differing in treatment and colour scheme as much as in subject. What a painter he is of weather, of a sky full of humid air, and of the lash down of the black rain cloud. Again with a limpidity of colour incredible in a dry medium, he contrasts the flesh tints of his bronzed Satyr with the little nude children grouped round him, and gives to the whole a sort of old master effect. If we miss Mr. Whistler from this show, we are reminded of his subjects by Mr. Lungren, Mr. Brabazon has a series of Turneresque studies exquisite in colour, and Mr. Boughton sends no fewer than six beautiful examples. He is a subtle colourist, and gives a personal quality to his work, putting mysteriously his own feeling into it. Quite delightful is this drawing, No. 258, of a tall girl wrapped up against the blast moving along with it, her face resolute on her object, the whole figure in motion. The air is heavy with snow, the large flakes just beginning to drift against the dark background. How subtly he has harmonised the warm grey of sky and ground with the half-pink, half-plum-colour of her long wrap, while the feather boa flutters in a white drift before her. Again, in No. 260, he paints the sadness of autumn, the fading light, the sombre colour, and the pensive girl alone with her thoughts—a painter, as we have said, who puts feeling into his work.

The last, for the present, of the big War Concerts will take place at Covent Garden on Thursday week, when most of the members of the Royal Family then in town will be present. So far as the vocal portion of the programme is concerned it will be devoted chiefly to operatic music; but Madame Patti and Mr. Lloyd will each sing a verse of "God Save the Queen," and the massed bands of the Household Brigade and a band of amateur players on the banjo and guitar will likewise appear. Madame Patti, will, it is hoped, resume her old party of Juliette in a scene from Gounod's opera; but those who have anticipated the pleasure of seeing Mr. Lloyd for the first time on the operatic stage as Romeo will be disappointed, though the eminent tenor will sing Gounod's "Lend me your aid," and perhaps also Purcell's war song, "Come, if you dare." The Opera House is to be decorated with flowers, and the affair will probably be a late one, as after the concert there will, in the foyer, be a free supper, provided by Messrs. Gunter.

Madame Nordica is the latest recruit to that which is now becoming a rather large army of lady composers. The American prima donna has written a song which she recently sang herself in public, and was very warmly received. She is now, we learn, engaged upon a set of waltzes, each of the series being dedicated to one of her acquaintances who is distinguished in society or art. They will be published, and will Madame Nordica hopes, be heard in London in the course of the coming season.

Although Dr. Joachim will not be heard this season at the Popular Concerts, it must not be at all supposed that he intends to altogether desert a nation from whom for a couple of generations he has received so much appreciation and kindness. He hopes to be in London in the summer, "to see the horses in Rotten Row," as he jocularly puts it; although no doubt he will also be heard in public. For many years past Dr. Joachim has been under contract to Messrs. Chappell, who, we understand, paid him a specified fee to come here for a certain number of weeks before Easter, to play at the Popular Concerts and such other engagements in town and country as they might arrange for him. It was in order to give Dr. Joachim fuller occupation during this contract that the Saturday "Pops," were originally started. But as the great violinist will very shortly enter upon his seventieth year, he is undoubtedly wise to avoid the necessity of touring in the provinces during the latter part of an English winter. Otherwise we learn, he is in excellent health.

The late Johann Strauss at the time of his death left a ballet entitled "Cinderella," which has now been prepared for performance, and is about to be produced at the Imperial Opera, Vienna. Some of the music is said to date from the great dance composer's earliest and freshest period, particularly a waltz which first appears in "Cinderella's Dream," afterwards in more developed form furnishes the music for the maiden and Prince Charming at the ball; and finally, in yet another form, is the theme of the inevitable Intermezzo which precedes the last act, and is entitled "Return from the Ball." This Intermezzo has recently been produced at a Conservatoire concert at Vienna, and it was of course encored.

Herr Moritz Rosenthal had a splendid reception at St. James's Hall on Monday, when, before a large audience, he gave the first of his recitals. The great German pianist attempted no special novelties, but his concert opened with Schumann's "Kreisleriana" (his own interesting essay on which was reprinted in the programme) and Chopin's sonata op. 58. Then came a group of smaller works, including a delicious rendering of Couperin's "La Tendre Nanette" and Mendelssohn's "Spinnlied," which was encored; several Chopin pieces and a magnificent reading of Liszt's "Tarantella," with for the inevitable final extra piece the "Marionettes" of Edward Poldini.

Undoubtedly the ballad concert, like adversity, has its uses. It behoves us, therefore, to insist that these uses of the former should be as "sweet" as the traditional quality of the latter; and it is obvious that Messrs. Boosey are not negligent or unsuccessful in their endeavours towards this desirable end. One of these uses is to provide the opportunity for the adequate launching of new songs. On Saturday three such additions to our repertoire were brought under notice at the Queen's Hall. Mr Stephen Adams has caught the spirit of F. E. Weatherly's lyrics, and has furnished that veteran poet's "John Bull" with a suitable—and singable—melody, which, if it can always meet with so capable and conscientious an exponent as Mr. Harry Lane Wilson proved himself, is bound to become lastingly popular among the songs of patriotism. Miss Ada Crossley did equal service for Edward German's "Love the Pedlar" and Miss Louise Dale the utmost for Alicia Adelaide Needham's "Duck and Kangaroo." It is possible that this latter item may have its "uses"; what they may ultimately prove to be it was too difficult even to attempt to foreshadow when contrasted with Walther's prize-song at the famous Nuremberg Ballad Concert of the Meistersingers, which Mr. Thomas Thomas had ably expounded a few minutes previously. But the well appointed ballad concert has other uses than the production new songs; it should also afford a register of the "survival of the fittest." In this connection Miss Lilian Blauvalt revived pleasant memories by her superb rendering of Gounod's "Valse-Ariette" and Sullivan's "My Dearest Heart"; Mr. Plunket Greene in Stanford's "Cuckoo Madrigal" and "The Kilkenny Cats"; and Miss Edith Nutter (who appeared in place of Miss Clara Butt, absent through "relaxed throat") in Goring Thomas's "My Heart is Weary." Mr. William Henley was solo violinist, and the accompaniments were safe in the hands of Mr. S. Liddle and Mr. F. A. Sewell.

The new songs at Wednesday afternoon's ballad concert, under Mr. William Boosey's direction, at St. James's Hall, were not numerous, there being only two items on the programme which were so described. Neither was their importance any greater than their number. Mr. Hermann Lohr has furnished an air to Mark Ambient's words entitled "Chorus, Gentlemen!" which might well possess more of the rollicking character demanded by the lyrics, and all the great services rendered to it by Mr. Watkin Mills, with his fine voice and style, failed to make it anything more than a "succes d'estime" with the large audience, composed principally of ladies as is the wonted feature at afternoon ballad concerts of the present day. The other song which bore the *cachet* of novelty was "Bring back the sunshine," by Allan Deane, to the words of Clifton Bingham. A song possessed of much greater interest than either of these is Frank Lambert's sparkling little French *chanson* "Aubade a la Fiancee," which, though not altogether a novelty, or even described as such, is by no means as familiar as it deserves to be. Miss Marie Tempest scored so well in it that she was compelled to repeat it as an encore. She met with a similar success later on in "The Jewel of Asia."

For something like six months Mr. George Alexander has found the door of the St. James's Theatre bolted against him by builders, plasterers, and upholsterers, and himself banished to the provinces. But at last he has come into his own once more, and a very handsome and pleasing property it is to which he has succeeded. In point of comfort, accommodation, and elegance, the St. James's can now hold its own against any theatre in London. To render the opening ceremony the more memorable, Madame Albani had consented to sing a verse of the National Anthem before the rising of the curtain, and if the result proved hardly equal to the anticipation, the audience, at any rate, found in the occasion an excellent chance of giving free rein to their feelings by joining lustily in the chorus. And having done so, they settled down quietly to see what sort of a play Mr. Anthony Hope had contrived to fashion out of his well-known novel "Rupert of Hentzau," and to judge how far it might be reckoned on to rival in popularity his former effort "The Prisoner of Zenda," to the dramatisation of which Mr. Edward Rose had lent his assistance.

Mr. George Alexander has done so much for English playwrights and for the English drama that nothing could give us greater satisfaction than to record that in "Rupert of Hentzau" he has again scored a brilliant success. But truth will out, and it would be idle to conceal the fact that Mr. Hope's new piece is of very second-rate quality and indifferently fitted to bear the strain of a lengthy run. Crudely constructed and meloderamatic in tone it breaks down at the very point where it should succeed; failing as it does to carry the spectator away by dint of imaginative power. The whole thing comes, in short, not from the fantastical land of Ruritania, but from the Surrey-side of London. Oddly enough, the author in this instance has worked down to his subject, not up; in place of heightening the effect of his story he has lowered and coarsened it. The charm, the spirit of fantasy which pervaded his book have almost entirely disappeared, and instead we have merely a succession of pictures painted with a broad and awkward brush. It is observable, also, that the improbabilies which were readily accepted or indulgently passed over in the novel strike with annoying force when propelled across the footlights. To describe these in detail would require too much space, but as an example may be cited the scene wherein Rudolf Rassendyll, having Rupert at his mercy, consents to jeopardise his possession of the covered letter and to risk the Queen's good name by fighting his adversary on equal terms. One cannot but effect, moreover, that in the case of a drama hovering so closely upon the borders of conventionality the wiser policy would have been to provide the usual happy ending in place of dismissing the audience saddened and disheartened by the distressing spectacle of Rudolf stretched lifeless upon his bier amid a scene of gloom and general misery. Nor does the play offer great scope for acting. Mr. George Alexander again assumes the dual part of King Rudolf and Rassendyll. His performance is clever, carefully studied and effective, the only possible fault to be found with it being that he is a trifle prone to over-accentuate the points of difference between the two men. Mr. W. H. Vernon makes once more a superb representative of Colonel Sapt, and Mr. H. V. Esmond as Fritz von Tarlenheim infuses into the character and intesity and an earnestness which are simply invaluable. Mr. H. B. Irving's Rupert if a thought thin-blooded, is a fine study of a reckless, cynical, and unscrupulous adventurer, while an admirable little character-sketch is produced by Mr. Ernest Lawford as Bauer. Unhappily, the role of Flavia has been reduced to the shortest dimensions; but the charm and womanly tenderness of Miss Fay Davis's manner serve naturally nevertheless to lend it importance and distinction. As the passionate and devoted Rosa Holf Miss Julia Opp created a deep impression by her strenuous performance. A call for a speech from Mr. Alexander on the fall of the curtain only succeeded in drawing from him a few words of thanks, and the announcement that a play by Mr. Sydney Grundy would in due cowrse succeed "Rupert of Hentzau."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 16th February :—

Read Government Resolution in the General Department, dated 20th January 1900, intimating that the Trustees' proposal to amend Section 41 of the Act, in relation to the question as to the set back of buildings, will receive the best consideration of Government on the first occasion of amending the Act.

Resolution.—Letter should be addressed to the President of the Municipal Corporation informing him of the steps taken by the Board and the reply given by Government.

Read the following :—Government Resolution, General Department, No. 58, dated 5th January last.

Letter from the Secretary, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 5th December, 1899 :—"I am directed to report that under the provisions of Section 69 (1) and (2) of Act IV of 1898, the Trustees have this day paid to the Accountant-General the sum of Rs. 1,04,856-1-6 comprised as follows :—1. For outlay incurred on account of the Chaupati Estate, Rs. 64,452-2-5; 2. Preliminary expenses, Rs. 36,676-14-4; and 3. Interest up to and for the 5th December, 1892, Rs. 3,727-0-9. Total Rs. 1,04,856-1-6.

"2. There remains the question of the refund of the expenditure incurred on the Fire Service at the Colaba Cotton Green. The Accountant-General intimates that he is not aware of any transaction on this account and I am to say that the claim is awaited."

Resolution.—Extract paragraph 1 of the letter should be forwarded to the Public Works Department and the Account-General for information.

2. The Public Works Department should be requested to inform the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and the Account-General of the total expenditure incurred on the Fire Service at the Cotton Green.

Also—Letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 150-A of 1900, dated 31st January 1900.

"With reference to para. 2 of the General Department Government Resolution No. 58, dated the 5th instant, I am directed to inform you that the total expenditure incurred on the Fire Service at the Cotton Green, Colaba, amounts to Rs. 5,021-1-4 and that no liabilities remain to be paid."

Resolution.—The payment of Rs. 5,021-1-4 to Government, being the expenditure incurred in laying water-pipes for protection against fire on the Cotton Green Plot, is sanctioned to the debit of the provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1899-1900, under Capital Account.

3. Read letter from the Engineer, No. 237, dated 5th February 1900, requesting sanction to the purchase, at a cost of Rs. 756, of two levels and two pairs of levelling staves.

Resolution.—Sanctioned to the debit of the estimated surplus under General Account, 1899-1900, as per Supplementary Budget Estimate.

4. Considered the following report of the Improvement Committee, No. II, dated 23rd January 1900 :—

DADUR-MATUNGA SCHEME—SCHEME NO. V.

We have considered a letter dissenting from the acquisition, for the purposes of this scheme, of certain properties belonging to the writer, on the grounds that he purchased the plots of land with other adjacent plots for the specific purpose of erecting a flour mill, for which object the site is eminently suitable, as it is between two Railway Stations; representing that the speculations and drawings of the machinery for the proposed mill have been ready for some time, and he would be put to serious loss if the land is acquired by the Trustees; urging further that as all the mills and factories situated within the area of the scheme have been left out by the Trustees, his land, on which he has all along intended to put up a factory, as above stated, should also be left out. Remarking that being so close to both the Railway Stations, the land will, in his opinion, be as unsuitable for residences as it is desirable for a flour factory; but should the Trustees after all decide to acquire his land, represents that they will have to pay a high price for it for the reason above stated.

We observe that the writer has so far obtained possession of only a portion of the area required for his purpose, and that his project has not, so far as we know, gone beyond a preliminary stage. We recognise the importance of taking no step that will interfere with the development of industrial enterprises in the city, but it is proper that they should be relegated to situations where they will not prejudice the neighbourhood as a residential quarter. The object of the scheme, which has been notified, is to provide building sites for the expansion of the city, and the area has been laid out with a view to its being occupied for residential purposes. We are of opinion, accordingly, that it is undesirable to allow of the construction of any new factories within the limits of the area notified, and we recommend that the Board adhere to their intention of acquiring the land in question as part of the Scheme subject, of course to further consideration on final revision.

Resolution.—The report of the Improvements Committee, No. II, dated the 23rd January 1900, is adopted and a reply should be sent in the terms thereof.

5. Considered a report of the Improvements Committee No. III, dated 6th February 1900 :—

Reporting (1) that they have approved of the acceptance of tenders for the supply of materials for completing Sonter Street (T. R. No. 105, dated 4th December 1899) as follows :—Road Metal—Jamsedji Pallonji about 4,000 cub. ft. at Rs. 5 per 100 cub. ft. Fazul Pir Mahomed about 46,000 cub. ft. at Rs. 6 per 100 cub. ft. Rubble—Jamsedji Pallonji about 4000 cub. ft. at Rs. 4-8 per 100 cub. ft. Fazul Pir Mahomed about 21,000 cub. ft. at Rs. 4-15 per 100 cub. ft.

Water Tables—Fazul Pir Mahomed about 3,750 sq. ft. at Rs. 19 per 100 sq. ft. Kerb Stones—Goolamali Pachmariwalla about 2,500 lin. ft. at Re. 0-5-6 per lin. ft. and that these tenders are the lowest of those received in each case. That these tenders were received for the supply of teakwood logs and scantlings for the Agripada chawls, but the rates were considered too high, and we have approved of Moulmein teak being bought in the open market as required at a rate not exceeding Rs. 2-8 per cub. ft., and of Bulsar or other local teak being used for the smaller scantlings at a rate not exceeding Rs. 1-12 per cubic foot.

(2) that they had considered the papers referred to us for report in T. R. No. 4, dated 12th January 1900, regarding the survey of the City of Bombay as a whole, and advise that a reply be sent to the letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, No. 9437, dated 12th December 1899, inviting attention to the proceedings of the Board sanctioning proposals for a detailed topographical survey on a large scale of the portion of the Island north of Parel, and intimating that it is the intention to extend such survey to the area south of Parel, as occasion requires; and adding, as regards Section 26, that the schemes already formulated by the Board have been framed on the basis of a comprehensive survey of the City such as is contemplated by that Section, and that the Board much regret that the report of the result of the survey is of a character that cannot be made public, as it comprises a series of recommendations which, subject to further enquiry, will from the basis of the future operations of the Board, which must necessarily be kept confidential, as it is not until the Board are in a position to actually notify schemes that the Act affords any protection.

(3) That they have had under consideration a review of the statistics of building operations in the city for the ten years ending 1897 and the question of the period for which the vacant areas on the North are likely to be sufficient for the requirements at the normal rate of expansion, and they are impressed with the importance of laying out the vacant areas with a view to provide suitable building sites at an early date, more especially having regard to the tendency of the population to migrate to those localities which the recent and present health conditions have so largely encouraged. Remarking that the scheme dealing with Dadar-Matunga and Matunga-Sion Sections already notified, will, to a very large extent, meet this necessity, and their revision will be proceeded with so soon as the requisite detailed surveys now in progress have been completed, and adding that they desire in this connection to invite attention to the great importance of efficient regulations as regards the height of buildings and the provision of air spaces in connection with every building to be erected, re-erected or materially altered within the city; observing that this matter is obviously one that lies at the root of the evil of over-crowding, and recommending that the Board should represent to the Corporation and to Government the urgent necessity for bringing the existing regulations in these respects into line with the most recent examples of the requirements of recognised sanitary principles.

Resolution.—The report of the Improvements Committee No. III, dated the 9th February 1900 is adopted. 2. The President of the Municipal Corporation should be addressed in the terms recommended as regards the survey of the City and the amendment of the Building Regulations. 3. Government should also be addressed in the same terms on the subject of amending the Building Regulations.

Considered the following report of the Reclamations Committee No. I, dated 23rd January 1900 :—

RECLAMATION SCHEME, COLABA FORESHORE.

We have had under consideration a scheme for an experimental piece of reclamation on the Colaba foreshore between the foot of the south approach of the Wodehouse Bridge and the Panday Sanitarium shown on the plan hereto attached (No. 395).

2. This portion of the Foreshore is sheltered from the force of the sea and requires no heavy works to protect the outer face; the depth of filling required is small and the position near the Fort, close to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Terminus and with a westerly frontage right on the sea, is excellent. The area is within the district served by the Shone Sewerage System, and the Reclamation would of itself be a great sanitary improvement as there are frequent complaints regarding the smells, &c., from this part of the Foreshore.

3. The roads have been aligned with due regard to the probability of the reclamation being hereafter extended further out.

4. The project has been surveyed in detail and the cost of the works is estimated at Rs. 3,96,370 or, with allowance for establishment and supervision, Rs. 4,36,007, as follows—

		Rs.	Rs.
Reclamation.	Filling	2,56,354	
	Rubble protection	44,456	
			3,00,810
4,418 lin. feet of roads including paved footpaths, drains and lighting	......		95,560
		Rs.	3,96,370
Establishment and Supervision 10 per cent.	..		39,637
		Total...Rs.	4,36,007

The roads provided for include a road 50 feet wide (including footpath) along the whole length of sea front and six 40-feet cross-roads giving frontages for building sities. It is intended that the buildings to be erected on these cross-roads shall be set 20 feet back from the line of the street so as to give ample space for the free perflation of the sea breeze.

5. The plan shows an area (coloured green) at the south end of the reclamation which it is proposed to reserve as an open space. It measures 12,372 square yards, or rather more than 2 1-2 acres and forms a square, one side of which is already built upon; two sides will afford valuable building frontages and the fourth is open to the sea. This square will be available as a play or recreation ground and should form a great attraction to the locality.

6. The area shown on the plan includes a strip of ground already reclaimed haphazard by the deposit of spoil, &c., on the Foreshore which belongs to Government and is in temporary occupancy onsufferance. It has no outer protection and is liable to encroachment from the sea. It cannot be extended without encroaching on the Trustees' right and is useless as it stands for building purposes. We have suggested to Government that this area be made over to the Board on payment of the estimated cost of the filling which the engineer takes to be Rs. 5,000, and that the land thereupon should be vested in the Board on the terms laid down in the Act which will apply to the rest of the reclaimed area. If this is agreed to the entire cost of the reclamation will be increased to Rs. 4,41,007.

7. The entire area of the reclamation measures 81,323 square yards (16·8 acres and the cost per square yard *gross* is thus a little over Rs. 5 1-2 including roads. Deducting for the open space (12,372 square yards) an area occupied by roads (22,011 square yards) the net area available far building will be 46,940 square yards, and the cost per square yard *net* will be 4,41,007—44,940=Rs. 9·4. If in addition to the foregoing allowances 1-3rd is deducted for free garden spaces to be allowed with each plot, the gross cost per square yard of net building area would be Rs. 14·1 per square yard.

8. Assuming that the land after being reclaimed is not let for *five* years and that interest and sinking fund charges accumulate at compound interest for that period, the gross cost would be increased from Rs. 14·1 to Rs. 17·50 or—allowing liberally for laying out the proposed recreation ground—say Rs. 18 per square yard.

9. For comparison it may be mentioned that the plots of Port Trust land east of the Wodehouse Bridge Road hatched red on the plan were let without any allowance for garden space as follows :—

No. 631. Triangular plot with frontage on cross-road 1,857 8-9 square yards at Rs. 1 per square yard per annum.

No. 297. 2,250 square yards. Let in 1883 on 50 years' lease at Re. 1 for first 20 years and Re. 1 1-2 for next 30 years.

No. 455. 1305 square yards. Let in 1887 on same terms as No. 297.

No. 496. 581 square yards. Let in 1887 on same terms as No 297.

The last three are the most useful cases for comparison as they are utilised for residential purposes. The rates of rent paid are equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 25·43 per square yard without allowance for the value of the reversion.

10. On this showing it seems clear that the scheme would be a remunerative one and allowing for receipts from Municipal Rates (under section 73 of the Act) probably highly so.

11. We are of opinion that, possessing the advantages of situation already referred to and laid out as proposed with wide air spaces and liberal allowance of free garden spaces, the area would be rapidly taken up for building purposes, and we recommend that the Board pass a Resolution under Section 33 of the Act that it is expedient to reclaim the area referred to. This is necessary as a preliminary step only. The scheme will thereafter have to be formally notified and the particulars to accompany it must include full estimates of the cost and anticipated profits. It will be necessary to instruct the Engineer to submit these in the form of a detailed forecast. It may be assumed that, if finally approved, the work will not be begun until after the ensuing rains: that the road, allowing time for settlement, could not be made until after the monsoon of 1901, and that the area would not be ready for leasing until, say, January 1902, and would not be wholly taken up until January 1907.

The report of the Reclamations Committee No. I dated 23rd January 1900, is adopted. The Board are of opinion that it is expedient for the purposes of the Act to reclaim the portion of the Foreshore eastward of a line drawn from the west side of the foot of the south approach to the Wodehouse Bridge to a point 50 feet west of the compound of the Panday Sanitarium at Colaba, being an area within the limits specified in Schedule E of the Act, and in accordance with Section 33 of the Act a map showing the area proposed to be reclaimed should be forwarded to Government for transmission to the Government of India for the purposes therein stated.

Considered the Supplementary Budget for 1899-1900 prepared in terms of Section 87 of the Act, which provides for expenditure on the following accounts for which provision was not specially made in the Budget :—1. The stamp duty on the Debenture loan of 1899 and other incidental expenditure connected therewith. 2. The amount repayable to Government under provision of Section 69 (1) (2) of the Act. 3. Expenditure on re-survey of the northern portion of the Island. 4. Probable expenditure on Capital works in connection with Improvement and street schemes.

The expenditure is shown as chargeable to the balance of the debenture loan of 1899 and the available balance under general account and results in a credit balance of Rs. 44,41,169 which is available to meet capital expenditure in 1900-1901.

Resolution.—The Supplementary Budget Estimate, 1899-1900, is sanctioned, and should be submitted to Government, and a copy thereof should be sent to the President of the Corporation as required by Section 87 of the Act.

8. Read section 12 (2) of the Act as follows :—

"The first nominated Trustees and four of the first elected Trustees to be selected by lot at such time and in such manner as the chairman shall determine, shall hold office up to and inclusive of the 31st day of March 1901."

The lot having been taken it was resolved—

Resolution.—It having been determined by lot as provided for in Section 12 (2) of the Act that the following four of the first elected Trustees shall hold office up to and inclusive of the 31st day of March 1901 :—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trustees, respectively, should be asked to elect on some day, not earlier than the 1st and not later than the 15th of March, persons to serve as Trustees in the place of—The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. R. H. Macaulay, Mr. C. T. Burke, respectively, whose term of office expires on 31st of March 1900.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SIR G. WOLSELEY'S TACTICAL COMPETITION.

THE first annual tactical rifle contest for the Challenge Shield and money prizes presented by Sir George Wolseley and open to troops in the Madras Command, commenced at Bangalore on Friday when the Native Regiments competed. The general idea was this :—A hostile party armed with modern fire-arms have seized a position threatening the line of march, and a squad of sharp shooters is sent forward to dislodge the enemy. On this being accomplished, another party of the enemy is discovered taking up a position on the flank, and these are attacked and dislodged in a similar manner. Each team paraded at a mile distance from the first firing position, on reaching which they fired seven rounds, two minutes being allowed. The team then moved off at the double to the next firing position and fired seven more rounds. In judging the results the time taken in executing the movement from the first to the second firing positions is taken into account, the number of hits and ricochets on the targets are counted and points are given for the practical judgment displayed by the section commander in his selection of the description of fire to be used, for the manner in which the fire is delivered and controlled, for correctness in judgment of distance at each range (no range finders permitted), and for the disposition of the team in regard to the nature of the ground from which firing takes place and the possible immunity it can afford from the fire of the enemy. The condition of the practice were in every way made to approach as nearly as possible to those that would obtain in actual warfare the object being to encourage the troops in gaining efficiency in what should be the real object in all musketry traning, viz, the ability to use the rifle effectively at an unknown range at an unfamiliar target and away from the ranges to which the men are accustomed. Until the actual time for firing arrived none of the competing teams had any idea of the nature of the practice they were to go through. We have not yet been able to ascertain the actual result obtained, but we have reasons for stating that the results will prove satisfactory all round.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION REPORT.

COMMENTING upon the Government of India resolution on that portion of the Plague Commission report which deals with Professor Haffkine's anti-plague inoculation, the "Rast Goftar" writes: The report will, let us hope, complete the conversion of those who have been hitherto lukewarm in their support of inoculation and of those who have been found sitting on the fence, ready to swear on both sides, as occasion suited. We should not be surprised if before long, we find fresh recruits even from the camp where Prof. Haffkine's preventive serum has been treated with such uncompromising, but well-intentioned hostility. As to the irreconcileables, we need not attempt to forecast anything. They would not be true to their creed if they listened to the arguments of Science, or gave heed to the counsels of experience, prudence and good-sense. The Government of India have summarized the finding of the Commission, which says that the serum shall be capable of preventing or favorably modifying attacks of plague; secondly that it shall be capable of conferring an effect which will last some time; thirdly that it shall be capable of producing these good results without entailing evil consequences.

THE CORPORATION AND LORD NORTHCOTE.

The "Gujerati" thus notices the address presented by the Corporation to Lord Northcote: The address presented by the Corporation to the new Governor was brief but appropriate. The civic fathers offered a cordial welcome to his Excellency and expressed a fervent hope that the next five years would be more bright than the last three years by the disappearance of plague and famine. In this hope we cordially join. Questions of apportionment of charges between the Municipality and Government are likely to arise during the new regime, as they have in the past. Be it said to Lord Sandhurst's credit that he dealt with the claims of the Municipality in a sympathetic and considerate spirit, and the Corporators naturally expect that Lord Northcote too will extend to them similar treatment.

LORD SANDHURST AT THE BYCULLA CLUB.

The "Indian Spectator" thinks that, both as regards literary form and subject matter, the speech which Lord Sandhurst delivered at the banquet given in his honour by the Byculla Club, was the best that he ever delivered during his term of office in this country. Our contemporary adds: The fervour of the emotions called forth by the impending cessation from a high position, and the responsibilities and previleges appertaining to it, and the pain of separation from those with whom he had lived and worked for five arduous years, seem to have invested the speaker, for the time being, with a fineness of touch and a felicity of expression, which exaggeration cannot claim among the characteristics of our late Governor's speeches. The tribute to Lady Sandhurst's fortitude, patience and courage, must have been received with more than usual satisfaction, as the applause elicited by it seems to show. Equally happy was the unobtrusive manner in which his Lordship brought out the fact that, though an ardent sportsman, his pair of guns had to rust in their cases, except on a single occasion, during the past five years, on account of the public demands on his time and attention.

SOCIAL AMENITIES AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

With regard to the speeches at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the "Rast Goftar" observes: The speeches at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the last over which Lord Sandhurst presided, were in the main devoted to giving expression to the high sense of admiration our legislators entertained as to Lord Sandhurst's merits not merely as an administrator but also as the Speaker of the local Legislature. It was natural that Mr. Chandavarkar and his native colleagues should take the opportunity to thank the retiring Governor for the courtesy and consideration he uniformly showed to the members of his Council, the native members specially. The tribute that was thus paid to his Lordship was but his due, and though it was only the native members who did so, we must take it that their sentiments were as heartily echoed by the European Councillors, official and unofficial.

THE LOSS DUE TO LEAKAGE.

The "Indian Spectator" some time ago protested against the assumption that much of the wastage of water in Bombay was due to the habits of the native population. Our contemporary now states: Our protest, we are glad to see, has been confirmed by the "ad-interim" report which the Committee, appointed by the Corporation to investigate the subject, has submitted to that body. The Committee, in the first instance, are of opinion that the loss due to leakage has been considerably under-estimated. "From careful consideration of the matter," say they "the Committee cannot resist a strong doubt whether 10 per cent. of the total delivery of water into Bombay is not too small a quantity to be put down to waste from leakage, which, all authorities on water engineering are agreed, is one of the largest factors to be reckoned with in estimating waste." As regards the actual consumption, what struck the Committee more than anything else was the remarkable disproportion in the figures of domestic consumption in different sections of the city.

THE CORPORATION AND MR. TATA'S SCHEME.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" is of opinion that the Corporation is not in a position to do anything at present in aid of Mr. Tata's scheme for a Research Institute. Our contemporary writes: No doubt the proposed institution has a claim on our Corporation. But the question at present to be considered is not what the Corporation would do, but what it could do. At a time like this when the finances of the city are in such straitened circumstances, it is no use being carried away by sentiment, however fine and noble it may be. Placed as we are for the present, facts must be faced as they exist. It is said that by the Research University the Corporation would be greatly benefited. No doubt it will be benefited to a certain extent, but that only indirectly. But in the same manner Government would also be indirectly benefited; but till now the Government has not provided anything towards the support of the institution; not that in any manner it is unwilling to support it, but that on account of plague and famine charges its finances are in such a condition that it is not in a position to contribute anything. Well the Corporation is in the same predicament as the Government; for its resources have also been drained to the last degree.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

Touching the meeting held at Calcutta to inaugurate a charitable fund to supplement the relief afforded by the State to the famine-stricken population, at which Lord Curzon presided, the *Indian Spectator* says: His Excellency's opening speech, we need hardly say, was worthy of the occasion, and to its touching eloquence no less than to his Lordship's and Lady Curzon's generous example was no doubt due the splendid response that awaited the appeal on behalf of our starving millions. We sympathise with the distress felt by his Excellency that the first occasion, on which he had been invited to preside at a great meeting of the citizens of the Indian Empire, was of a melancholy character. But, in after years, when, let us hope, these calamities will have become, by virtue of the statesmanship of his Excellency and his able colleagues, if not things of the past, at least things of less frequency and severity, Lord Curzon may well look back upon the function, at which he so prominently assisted the other day with emotions of pride and pleasure.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks: The appeal which Lord Curzon made to the Indian public the other day, at the Calcutta Town Hall, on behalf of the millions of the famine-stricken, throughout the country was as forcible and eloquent as one of the most eloquent of men could make it. It was the first meeting of the citizens of Calcutta over which Lord Curzon was called upon to preside, and it must have been really a source of much distress to his Excellency that it should be of such a sad character.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: The touching and eloquent appeal which he (Lord Curzon) made on behalf of our starving fellow creatures has already met with a generous response, and we hope that the subscription would now fast flow in. By this time the Viceroy has made it evident how ever watchful he is over the destinies of India's dumb millions committed to his charge. The people have felt that they are governed by a Viceroy with great sympathies for them and with a strong and well defined individuality. As he himself confessed, it must have been a source of great distress to him that the first public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta over which he had been invited to preside, was of such a nature.

AN ALLEGED ANOMALY.

The *Gujerati* wants to know whether science is in favour of collecting patients suffering from all sorts of infectious diseases in one and the same hospital. Our contemporary remarks: The public have heard a good deal about germs and bacteria getting into all sorts of places in mysterious ways. The theories entertained about them were at one time responsible for good many senseless measures and are even now so for the system of removing plague patients to hospitals of segregation, medical inspection and quarantine. Let us assume that these measures are absolutely necessary and highly beneficial. If so, why the operation of the principle underlying them is limited in an arbitrary manner we do not understand. When Lord Northcote visited the Arthur Road Plague Hospital, it is said that there were 41 cases of plague, 88 of relapsing fever 240 of small-pox, 10 of chicken-pox, 5 of measlese and 10 were under observation. Now all these are more or less infectious diseases and it is difficult to say how the close proximity of plague patients would affect the recovery of the other cases. Now we should certainly like to know whether science is in favour of accommodating patients suffering from all sorts of infectious diseases in one and the same hospital. If the answer is in the affirmative, what becomes of the principle of isolating plague patients from healthy persons and segregating contacts? Is the danger in the latter case greater from the strictly scientific point of view than in the former instance? We wish some of our doctors could throw light on this question.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE RECEPTIONS.

The recently introduced system of Government house receptions does not seem to meet the approval of the *Jam-e Jamshed* which writes: "We regret we have to recur to the indiscriminate Government house receptions system of the present day. We respectfully beg to represent that the manner in which the portals of the Government house are opened to "come one, come all" does not add to the dignity of the gathering. In the good old days cards were sent out to a certain number of selected names and it was then considered a privilege to be admitted to the sacred precints. Now-a-days any Adumjee, Moosajee and *hoc genus omni* who can manage to smuggle himself in the Government levee can go to the Government House Reception with his wife, sons, daughters and perhaps tenants. We most sincerely wish to point out to the private and military secretaries of his Excellency the Governor that if they think that such receptions tend to bring the government in closer touch with influential native circles, they are very much mistaken. It is just possible that a certain percentage of the respectable element may be keeping aloof from the crush attendant on gatherings brought together on the present principle.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* writing of the plague commission's report, writes: "Government have in their report polished him (Professor Haffkine) off with a few honeyed words. The general impression is that a reward of lacs of rupees would not be considerable. Dr. Jenner of Vacciuation fame was specially thanked by a vote of Parliament besides receiving a pretty round sum surmounted by a title. And this man who discovered the preventive serum which alone can battle against plague that devastates our land, gets only a pitiful C.I.E. Evidently there is a secret in the selection of these titles. Dr. Bhalchandra who came to the front in lauding Professor Haffkine's discovery becomes a full-blown knight at one stroke of the pen, while Dr. Haffkine stands in the back ground. Indian scientists are no better off in this respect. Dr. Bose, a remarkabley clever scientist, has to remain satisfied with a salary of Rs. 350. Compare this with the salary and status of a Lieutenant in the medical service.

THE BOMBAY FAMINE FUND AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

Not only has the new Governor of Bombay sympathised with the people in their sufferings, but Lady Northcote too has contributed in no mean a measure towards the Relief Fund. Her donation is indeed exemplary. Not only is there an example of sympathy and tender care, but al o one of active sympathy which ought to be followed by every rich person in India.—*Muslim Herald.*

RELIEF WORKS IN BOMBAY.

It is not sufficient only to hold a public meeting in Bombay to discuss upon the theme of the Famine Fund as is suggested by his Excellency the Viceroy through his telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; but says the *Muslim Herald*, the merchants and rich landlords should, we think, come forward at this critical juncture with an offer to help their afflicted fellow countrymen, by opening their own relief works in addition to those of the Government. There is still one more suggestion to be made and that is that the Bombay Improvement Trust should at once commence active operations there by opening a way to thousands of famine stricken souls to earn their daily bread.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says :—A few days ago an application was presented by Mr. R. B. Sunawala, Barrister-at-Law, to Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate, to the effect, that the order passed by Mr. Gibb, the District Magistrate, for the apprehension of his client, Kanya Lalji Maharaj of Mathura, in case he did not furnish bail to the amount of Rs 40,000 was erroneous and for that reason it should be revised and a preliminary inquiry held before a regular trial should take place. Mr. Dadabhai, the Magistrate, issued notices to both parties for the determination of the question raised by Mr. Sunawala. Arguments as regards the application were heard by the magistrate, yesterday, when the complainant, Mr. Chimanlal Nagindas, was represented by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor. Mr. Sunawala, in support of his application, said, that he first applied to the District Magistrate for the revision of his own order, when he was referred to this court. Hence the present application. He urged that the preliminary investigation, if directed, would show clearly the absurdity of the whole case of his client, being a high priest of a certain section of Hindus, would be able to free himself from the horrors of a prosecution, which he would otherwise be in, if a regular trial was at once directed against him. In support of his contention, he cited several cases from the Weekly and the Indian Law Reports. In reply Mr. Bhaishanker said, that the order of the District Magistrate, issuing a warrant against the Maharaja, was perfectly legal and in accordance with the provisions of Section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code; that the counsel for the accused ought to have applied to the High Court for either the reversal or the revision of his order, as this court, being subordinate to that of the District Magistrate, had no power to sit in judgment over it. He further contended that the preliminary inquiry could take place only before the issue of a process of a Criminal Court. The Magistrate held that this case was transferred to this court by the District Magistrate under Section 192 of the Criminal Procedure Code, who also directed, knowing the position of the accused, to give security to the amount of Rs. 40,000 for his due appearance in this court. The accused failed to appear in this court nor could he furnish bail as ordered. Hence after some time a proclamation would be issued for his apprehension if he did not abide by the order. The magistrate also said that if the accused appeared here, precautions could be taken to keep him out of court, in order to preserve his sanctity. For these reasons he dismissed the application.

Mr. R. J. C. Lord, I.C.S., the Circuit Judge, is coming here to examine the records of the civil courts next week. Rao Saheb Vadial Tarachand and Mr. Chimanrao Narayanrao, L.L.B., assistants to the Circuit Judge, have arrived here to see the records. Some three years ago Mr. Justice Candy came here as the examiner of records, and he also held an informal meeting of the members of the Bar. At that time the members put forth several grievances before the learned judge, who carefully listened to them and redressed them on the spot.

THE MELANCHOLY GAUL.

THE readers of "No. 5, John Street" will be interested to learn that the author of that popular novel has begun a series of articles on "Paris Revisited" in "The Century Magazine." The first appears in the February number. Mr. Whiteing adopts a method which recalls his opening chapter in "The Island." In that work he viewed civilization from the steps of the Royal Exchange, and found it needful to get into some distant solitude to bring things into focus. In Paris he gets both a distant view and a comparatively solitary one from the top of the Eiffel Tower, where he generalises and particularises and moralises in his own inimitable style. In all the prodigious activity of Parisian life he takes the real problem at issue to be: "Can an old people make itself young again?" And he propounds this paradox: "The French are really the most serious and purposeful folk in the world—a great, sad race, too, with a pessimistic bitter for the subflavour of their national gaiety, as it is the subflavour of their absinthe. They put on their high spirits as a garment, and, like the "Figaro" of their ideal, they laugh lest they should be obliged to weep. "Our lively neighbour," "the light-hearted Gaul"—what thoughtless locutions are these! Our Gauls are a gloomy and a brooding swarm, ever haunted with the fear of being left behind in the race of life, their clear, keen intellect marred and thwarted by wretched nerves. It is the artistic temperament with its penalty. With those nerves there is no answering for their best laid schemes. They start at shadows, and once started into suspicion, rage, or hate, they have the desperation of the bolting horse. They bolted under the Revolution, in spite of the warning entreaties of Jefferson, who tried to show them how they might run a profitable course to constitutional reform. They are not always bolting, be it well understood. They have long and blessed intervals of national self-possession, ease, and grace, when butter would hardly melt in their mouths. But Mme. France is journaliere, rising without any volition of her own in the humour that is to rule the day. When she comes down in the morning with one of her headaches, her nearest and dearest had better find an excuse for getting out of the way. The personification, however, is scarcely felicitous. In point of temperament the men here are the women and the women the men. The quiet, laborious, coolheaded housewife runs France. The secret of the malady is nature's; the secret of the cure is the people's own. There is none other so ploddingly, so remorselessly industrious. After every outbreak France picks up the pieces and out of the ruin wrought by the paroxysm makes something finer than before.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists

YACHT CLUB RACES.

ENTRIES for the Ship's boats (service rig) handicap race to be held this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Boat's name,	Entered by
R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Mitchell
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Mr S Crosscombe

Course No. 2, viz, from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard and back to Committee Vessel. Length of course 6·6 miles.

Sailing races to be held on Saturday next.

Yachts handicap race to start at 3-30 p.m. Course No. 6 reversed.

'Tomtit' class race to start at 3-45 p.m. Course No. 13, reversed (3 times round).

Entries for both the above races will close at noon on Friday.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "DCO BALDUINO."

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. "Dco Balduino," Captain P. Montano, sailing from Victoria Dock, to-day, at 8-30 a.m., passengers are requested to be on board not later than 7·30 for inspection of Health Officer.

FOR GENOA.

Mr and Mrs V Pout
Mrs B McMullen
Mrs C M O Reilly
Mr and Mrs D O Meiklejohn, 1 child and A E nurse
Mr E Heale
Mr F S Hamilton
Capt E S Clark
Genl J Meane
Mr and Mrs A L Alexander
Lieut J C C Angelo
Mrs L C Gordon, child and 1 E nurse.
Rev Father Sabastiano
Mr W H Hunter
Mr and Mrs A Peter
Mr and Mrs May de Curcy
Mr and Mrs W Skinner
Four Sister Nuns
Capt Hall

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

453-99—Ardesir H and D—W A Chambers vs Kaikhushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee and others—Nanu and H—Part heard.
489-96—Mathubhai J and M—Lakhmidas Harriwalabdas vs Sakimaboo and others—Nanu and H.
690-99—Thakurdas D and Co—Abdulla Hajee Dawood and others vs Goolam Ali Mahomed Sajan—R P Bharucha.
195-99—Crawford B and Co—Goolam Hoosein Allibhoy vs Farbwerke Vorm Lucius and others—Craigie L and O and In person.
603-99—Jehangir and S—Cursetjee Jeewanjee Readymoney vs Aimai and others—Payne G and S and A H and D.

For Judgment.

636-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Faizallabhoy and others vs Harrikisondas Harribhai and others—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

639-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Faizallabhoy vs Farbes Fabriken Bayer and Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

49-1900—Shamrao and M—Jehangir Bezonjee and another vs Deccan Banking Agency Corporation, Ld.

For trial of an Issue.

695-99—Captain and V—Lawjee Ludhia vs Mithabai and others—Dikshit and D.

Long Causes.

724-99—Little and Co—Gagamull Ramchand and others vs Udhomal Lilaram—Ardeshir H and D.
745-98—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Vinayek and others—Crawford B and Co, Craigie G and O, and Little and Co.
431-99—Bhaishanker and K—Sadanand Trimbuck Kale—Thackurdas D C and H.
563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.
52-2371-99—Smetham B and N—Keshavlal Sakhidas Saughani vs Jairam Jagmal—Payne G S and M.
544-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Thacker Laljee Doongersey vs Bhawoo Nursoo and another—Bhaishunker and K.
330-99—Payne G S and M—Wallibai vs Ramabai—Thakurdas D C and H.
694-99—Little and Co—Essa Jacob Hajee Jamal vs The Municipal Commissioner and another—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

78-99—Framjee and D—Hajee Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Captain T Turner and others—Crawford B and Co—Commercial cause part heard.
638-99—Crawford B and Co—Adolph G Christiansen vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little and Co.
552-99—Ardesir H and D—Tribhowandas Verjiwandas vs Purshotum Govindjee and others—Payne G and S and A H and D.
515-99—H M and M—Vulubhdas Gordhandas vs Dwarkadas Dharamsi and another—Craigie L and O and Bhaishunker and K.
600-99—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Sooraj vs Bapalal Manilal Maganlal and Co.
28-99—Pestonjee R and K—Byramjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Hirabai and others—Edgelow G and W and K J Mantri.
127-99—Hiralal M and M—Hajee Kaderdina vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and another—E G and W and T D C and H
611-99—Ardeshir H and D—Fatmabibi vs Doctor Goolam Sirwar—Smetham B and N. For postponement.

Odol
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.

Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH.

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY :—TREACHER & Co., Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL :—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

WRITERS AND READERS.

It had been hoped that the second volume of the history of India, on which Sir William Hunter was engaged, would be ready at the end of this year. No information was available as to the state of advancement of the volume, or as to the material which Sir William had prepared for the whole work. There is a general wish that it may be found possible to go forward with the history on the foundations which he had laid. However, we shall in due time have an announcement on the point.

Meanwhile it may be noted that the first volume of the history appeared just a year ago. It carried the story of India down to the overthrow of the English in the Spice Archipelago in the year 1623. The end of our struggle for the Eastern Archipelago was the beginning of our Indian Empire. The massacre of Amboyna brought the great conflicting Powers on the Asiatic stage, and the drama became fast and furious. Sir William Hunter's plan was to fill five volumes with his narrative. He had gone to the manuscript records for his information which nobody else, perhaps, could have collected.

Two works relating to affairs in South Africa are announced by Messrs. Methuen. Under the title "The Boer States" Mr. A. H. Keane has written a history and description of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The subject is treated under two main divisions, land and people; the former geographical and descriptive, the latter historical and ethnographic. The other work is a history of the present war, and it will appear in fortnightly parts. These will be well illustrated with maps, plans, and portraits, the story of the war will be told in a popular way.

Next week Mr. John Murray will publish what may be called the definitive edition of George Borrow's famous book "Lavengro." Apparently Borrow did not read his proofs with much care, if indeed he read them at all. Reference to his manuscript has shown many slips—none of them very serious, however—and for some reason portions were suppressed. The mistakes have been corrected, the suppressed portions restored, and the whole annotated by Professor Knapp. Borrovians will welcome the edition, which has a photogravure portrait of Borrow, and eight pen-and-ink sketches by Mr. Percy Wadham.

The soldiers in South Africa are to have a patriotic Testament. It is being prepared by the Scripture Gift Mission, and is to contain fifty illustrations of Eastern life. It is bound in a red, white, and blue cover, and its size is most conveniently small. Moreover, Lord Wolseley contributes an interesting snapshot preface as follows:—"In my opinion there could be nothing more suitable for the spiritual comfort of a soldier on active service than this Testament. The size of it always permits him to carry it in his khaki jacket pocket, and each soldier who possesses a copy will have something of far higher value to him than the proverbial marshal's baton."

An English lady who has written several novels in French—using the nom de guerre "Brada"—is now publishing here a volume of autobiography. This is the Comtesse de Puliga, who was Miss Sansom, the daughter of Mr. Charles Sansom, a wealthy and much-travelled Englishmen. Father and daughter were devoted to each other, and this present volume, entitled "My Father and I," may really be described as a study in that sense. Yet it is more, for the Sansoms mixed in the best society of several capitals, and so knew the interesting people. For instance, we shall have glimpses of Sir Robert Peel, Sir Augustus Paget, and Bulwer Lytton. Mr. Heinemann publishes the book.

Dr. Talbot, the Bishop of Rochester, writes a preface for a history of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, which Mr. Murray is publishing. The mission was started twenty years age, and now the Rev. George Longridge gives a simple account of it. Dr. Talbot says of the volume that it sets out in brief but sufficint outline one of the problems of England's Christian Empire. "The moment," he adds, "is timely for such matters. The voice of God, through events and history, is teaching Englishmen as no words could ever teach, the lessons of Imerial responsbility." He thinks "the lessons of Africa and whatever quickening of national conscientionsness is gained there through sorrow and suffering," may show their effect in India.

On Monday Mr. Heinemann is to publish the book in which Mr. Ralph P. Cobbold describes his recent travels in "Innermost Asia." Mr. Cobbold, who formerly belonged to the 60th rifles, has been accepted for service in South Africa, and sailed thither the other day. His book may be expected to throw a good deal of new light on the problems which confront us in the Far East. When he set out on his journey he had no idea of writing a book. However, his experinces brought him so much information hat he thought he ought to impart it to others. One advanture was his arrest by the Russian commander at Shighuan.

A series of expositions upon most of the books of the Bible will shortly begin to appear under the title "The Churchman's Bible." The Rev. J. H. Burn, who is examining chaplain to the Bishop of Aberdeen, will edit the series for Messrs. Methuen. The volumes are to be practical and devotional rather than critical in their purpose, and the text of the Authorised Version will correspond as far as possible with the divisions of the Church Lectionary. The volumes will be produced in a handy and tasteful form, and may be obtained in cloth or leather bindings. In the first one the Rev. C. R. D. Briggs will treat of Philippians.

"Lucas Malet" has written a novel entitled. "The Gateless Barrier." It will be published by Messrs. Methuen. That firm also announce a new story by Mr. Morley Roberts. It has the title, "The Plunderers." Mr. Le Gallienne's tragic fairy-tale "The Worshipper of the Image" will be published next week by Mr. Lane. The image referred to is the mask of a beautiful woman. Mr. Harold Bindloss, who knows the African, Hinterland well, has finished a story of that region, and entitled it "Ainslie's Ju-Ju." Messrs. Chatto will publish the book. Likewise they have in the press a story by Miss Bertha Thomas, "The Son of the House," and they have arranged to publish Mr. Bodkin's volume of detective stories, "Dora Myrl," on the 15th instant. A novel by two American writers, Mr. Richard Slee and Mrs. Atwood Pratt, will shortly be published by Messrs. Putnam. The title is "Dr. Berkeley's Discovery."

The Queen and the Prince of Wales have accepted copies of Mr. Charles Lowe's volume, "Our Greatest Living Soldiers," published the other day by Messrs. Chatto. "What is Poetry?" an essay by Mr. Edmond Holmes, is just being issued from the Bodley Head. The author will be remembered for his sonnets, "The Silence of Love." Within a few days Mr. Murray will publish the memoir which Mr. J. E. Vincent has written of Mr. John Nixon, who was the pioneer of the steam coal trade in South Wales. Mr. Nixon, who began life as a miner, died last year worth a million and a half sterling. The next volume in the Heroes of the Nation Series will be on Alexander the Great. The writer of it is an American, Professor Benjamin Wheeler. Dr. Drummond, the Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, has written the first volume for a series of International Handbooks to the New Testament, which Messrs. Putnam are to publish. Dr. Drummond's subject is the Epistles of St. Paul. "Titus and Lysander" is the title of a dramatic poem by Mr. D. B. McCartie which Mr. Elliot Stock will publish shortly. New editions are being prepared by Mr. Murray of two notable recent books "Lumsden of the Guides" and the life of John Nicholson.

A history of the English Navy would be incomplete without an account of the naval services and administrative privileges of the Cinque Ports—Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, Hastings. This is the subject of a volume which Mr. F. Madox Hueffer has written and which will appear shortly, with Mr. W. Hyde's illustrations. Mr. Hueffer's "historical and descriptive record" goes back to Saxon times, discribes the Conqueror's organisation of the Ports into a special government under a Warden, and their carrer as an instrument of naval defence until the establishment of a Royal Navy, under the Tudors. The narrative is brought down to the present day. Dover Castle was the first seat of the Wardens. In the next, Walmer Castle, the Duke of Wellington as Warden, spent a part of each of the last twenty-three years of his life.

Mr. R. M. Sillars' book on Barry Sullivan and his contemporaries has long been looked for. We understand that it will be published very soon by Mr. George Redway. It contains several illustrations, and is in two volumes. Somewhat akin to the foregoing is Moser's biography of Joseph Joachim, which has been translated from the German by Lilla Durham, and is about to be issued by the same publisher. This memir, also illustrated, contains an introduction by Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland. Messrs. Pearson, also, will shortly publish a book on "The Kendalls," by Mr. Edgar Pemberton.

BASEL INDUSTRIAL MISSION ON THE MALABAR COAST.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

In some recent Government notifications are observed Patents granted to the above Industrial Establisment of the "Basel Mission" in Mangalore, Malabar Coast, for ceilling tiles, improved roofing-tiles, wall tiles, &c., in connection with which, the following few points may be considered to be of public notice on ground of the admitedly important and useful nature of the patented articles.

There has hitherto been no alternative in India for the lining board that is used in all open roofs or ceilings, except the calico-sheet that generally conceals the rafters in the better class of house. Neither, the one nor the other can be called decorative, and the calico, besides being unsightly, serves a promenade for rats and other vermins which at night become a positive nuisance because of the noice they make upon the stretched sheeting. It has remained for the "Basel Mission" of Mangalore to produce at their extensive Tile Works a lining tile for roofs and ceilings, that may fairly lay claim to be considered both useful and ornamental. The lining tile for sloping roofs is made of the same pitch as the covering tiles, and it rests upon the battens usually provided for the latter. On the upper side are provided projections which serve the purpose of battens for the outer tiles and also hold them at a certain distance apart, forming an air space between the two layers. This air space serves as a check upon the passage of heat through the roof either from within or from without. Various patterns of lining tiles are made, some of which produce an even surface level with the battens on the under side. The under-surface may be plain or decorated with figures in relief; they may be afterwards colored, to suit the interior decoration of any building. Being uniform, in size, with the roofing tiles, they may be packed and transported with them.

For the lining of ceilings, special patterns of tiles are made forming a low arch of one, two, or three pieces, which are supported between the joists. The lower edge of the joist, whether of wood or of iron is protected by a specially mouldeda casing which forms an abutment of the arches. Once in place the space above and between the joist, may be filled with concrete and paved with floorin; tiles which are also made by the Mission. Some of the larger ones are in the form of square panels which are supported all round by suitable mouldings. These panels can also be used as a frieze for interior or exterior decoration. Other patterns may be used as a dado, and all are very durable.

The extensive deposits of excellent clay that are found in the vicinity of Mangalore, being free from particles of lime, are eminently suited for the maufasture of other goods. The following is a list of those which are made by the Mission:—

Ridge tiles, crestings, ventilating tiles, tiles with an opening for glass, terminals, flower vases and pots, earthenware pipes, bends and fittings, columns, capitals, balusters, chimney tops, water goglets and glazed domestic goods such as milk jugs, teapots, jar basin, &c. The tiles of the "Basel Mission" Works are largely used by the Government in the P. W. D. Indian Railways, as well as by owners of factories and private property. They have been used exclusively on the buildings of the Uganda Railway.

All the above materials are of suchvalue and impotance that they have been as above mentioned, patented in Europe, India and the Colonies.

Messrs. Warden and Co. of our city are the sole agents for the products of the "Basel Mission" from whom further information on the subject can be obtained.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 28th OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over the whole country, the fall being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in Central India and lowest in Upper Sind. Gradients are very steep in Sind, and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds in Sind exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while variable breezes or calms prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the mean of the season in Sind and at Bhuj and Surat, and the minimum from 5° to 8° at Lahore, Jhansi, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 54° at Indore and Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Upper Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and Ceylon, and at Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Poona, Aurangabad, Secunderabad, and Trichinopoly.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

The isobars indicate the existence of a depression somewhere to the north-westwards of Jacobabad, where the abnormal deficiency exceeds one-tenth of an inch. This disturbance shows a tendency to move south-eastwards, and the weather in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and North-West Provinces is unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 28.

Wednesday:—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in North-West India, and has risen briskly in North-East, Hymalayan Submontane Districts. It has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. A shallow depression has entered Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab and has given light showers in Kashmir. Showers have also been received at Sibsagur and Chittagong, but the amounts received are small, being less than half an inch. Temperature has fallen rapidly in North-East India and mean temperature is now in slight to moderate defect in Assam, Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur. It is normal in the North-Western and Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India and the West Coast and is four degrees in excess in the Punjab and three degrees in Deccan and Mysore.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed, by Austan Llyods s. s. Imperator, Captain G. Klausberger, for Triest and Venice to-day, from the stream.—Medical Inspection at the Ballard Pier, at 11 a.m., sharp:—

Bro Andrew and friend
Mr J C H Billimoria
Sir Edward Buck
Miss R Cocknell
Mr and Mrs A W Copeland
Miss Crutchley
Misses Edgley (two)
Mr and Mrs Fischer and two children.
Right Revd Dr C H Gentilli
Very Revd Father Gonzalve
Mr and Mrs W Gruenhagen
Miss Greenfield
Miss Gregory
Mr A Grunberg
Miss L Hild
Mr J A H Jackson
Mr H B Khan
Miss E Knight
Mrs M Knowlton and two children
Mrs Konigs
Mr and Mrs E Lewis
Col Fothergill MacMillan
Lady H Melliss
Miss Melliss
The Hon Mr and Mrs W W Mitchell
Mrs A H Morris, intant and nurse
Mr D E Papagiorgi
Mr and Mrs Petrocochino two children and nurse
Miss Peard
Right Revd Dr J Pelckmans
Mr A Reichenbach
Revd F H and Mrs Russell and two children
Mr P Sfaello
Mr O R Sheffield
Right Revd F Sinibaldi
Misses Stotherd (two)
Baron F von Stumm
Mr J S Taraporewala
Mrs E Wade
Mr and Mrs Weissman and two children
Mrs Young and child

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE BULL-RING.

There was a disgraceful scene in Madrid recently, when there was a struggle between a small panther, an old lioness, a large bear, and a powerful bull in the bull-ring. In a short time the bull terribly gored the panther and the lioness; but he had more trouble with the bear, which required several terrific tossings and wounds, from which blood flowed freely, before the wretched animal gave in. The proceedings (says the Madrid correspondent of the "Standard") were witnessed by 12,000 spectators of all ranks, who were so much engrossed in the fight, and so enthusiastic over the victory of the bull, that they hardly noticed the report of the gun fired by the keeper to goad on the wild beasts when at first they did not show fight; but when the performance was nearly over, it was found that twenty spectators had been wounded, several seriously, in the eyes and face by the slugs fired at the animals. The doctor of the infirmary at the bull-ring stated that one man—an Austrian baker—would lose the sight of both eyes, whilst another would not be able to see again with his eft eye. With these exceptions the injured people are progressing favourably. The crowd became very demonstrative towards the tamer, who was at once arrested and taken to the office of the Civil Governor by the gendarmes. He is to be prosecuted for having caused the injuries to the occupants of the gallery. The three animals which were wounded by the bull died after hours of suffering.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH and Fortify the System against Disease with

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
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THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**
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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy.
These are the symptoms of impure blood, starved blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.
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"I suffered terribly from general debility. I had no energy. I was tired in the morning as at night. It did not seem possible for me to keep up. I was thin and pale and my blood was very poor. I had no appetite. I gradually grew weaker and weaker. When almost completely exhausted I read about
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I immediately tried it and began to improve at once. A few bottles completely restored me to health."
You cannot get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla if your bowels are constipated. Take just enough of Ayer's Pills each night to cause one good free movement of the bowels the day following.
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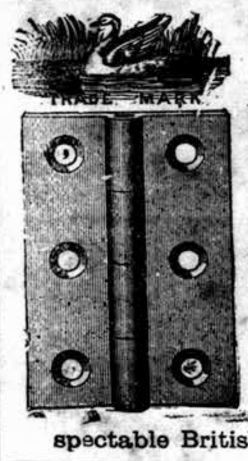

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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
In HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.
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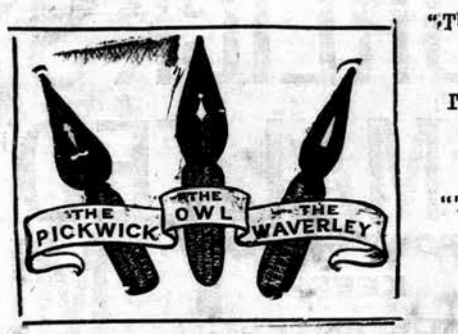

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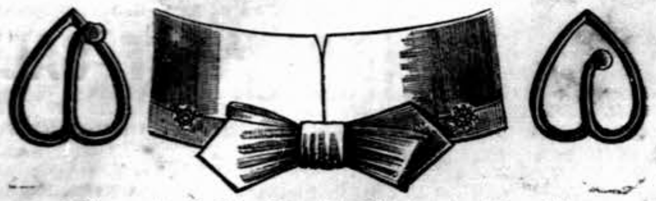

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You Aërate
What, When, & Where
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ECONOMICAL, PURE, PORTABLE, SIMPLE.

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ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

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PARTLY PREDIGESTED.
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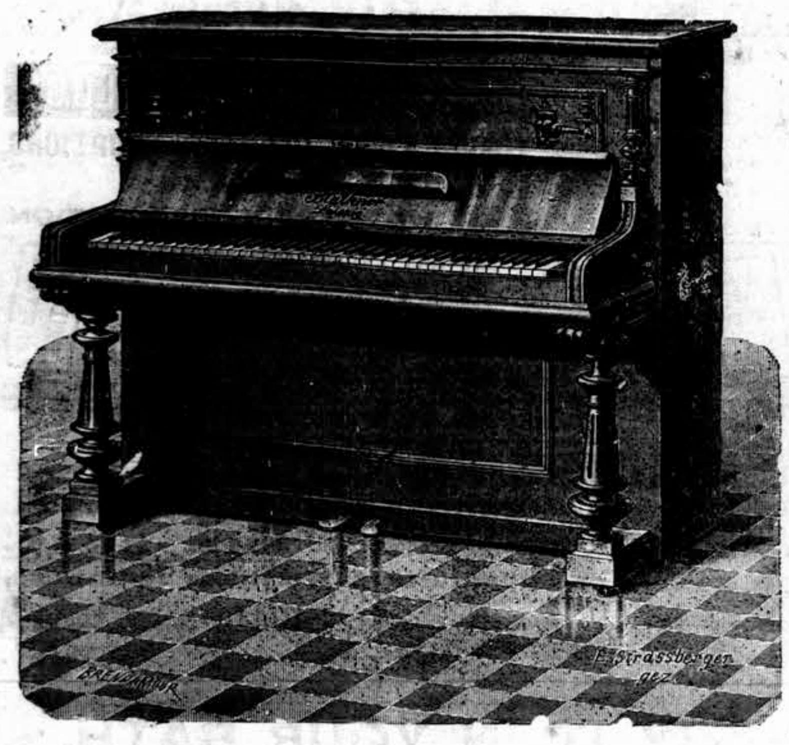

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THESE "INDIAN MODEL" UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES contain the BLUTHNER Steel Cupola Frame cast in one solid piece; the BLUTHNER Perfect Repetition Action with its wood-work cased in Metal and held in position by Metal Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Metal Bridges throughout the entire Scale; and Three Strings to each note. The External Case-work is constructed of Solid Mahogany Ebonised, with all joints secured by screws, bolts, etc.

VERTICAL.—Height 4 ft. 3 in.; width 4 ft. 9 in. *Cash* Rs. 985.

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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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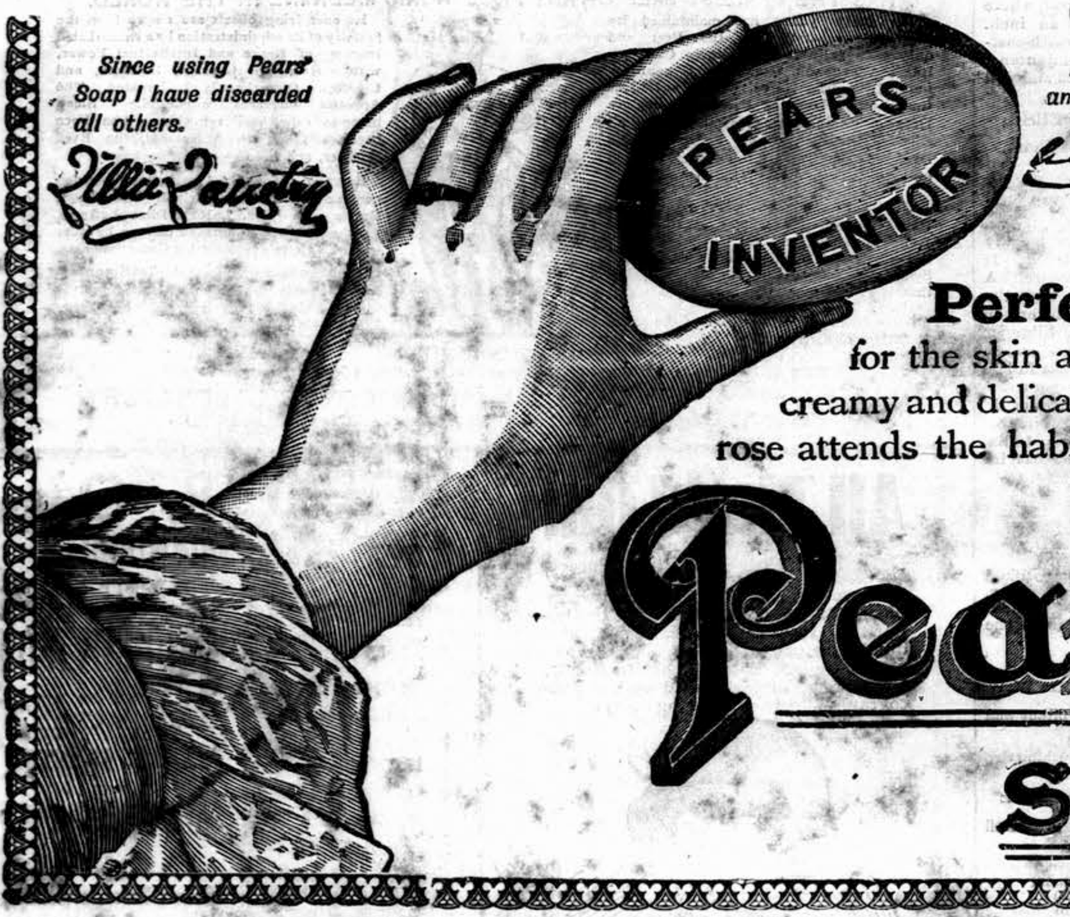

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THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
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most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
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Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

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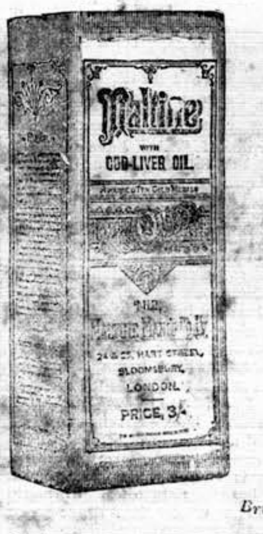

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